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FEATURES

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WHITEAWAY'S

Fall of Paris Brings New and More Grim Determination To The Allies
As Preparations Go Ahead for Making New Stand Against The Nazis

GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IS PLANNED BY ALLIED FORCES

GERMAN ENTRY INTO PARIS LED BY TANKS

By RICHARD HOTTELETT
"UNITED PRESS" STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PARIS (via Berlin), June 14, (UP).—Dusty and worn but jubilant, German troops to-day clattered down the Champs Elysee in Paris while a new German drive was launched on all French fronts and military headquarters predicted that France would be forced to sign a separate peace within 10 days.

Tanks and armoured cars led the march into Paris a few hours after midnight, after the French resistance north of the suburbs had ceased and the French had retired behind the city.

German troops marched around the Arc de Triomphe while en-route to the heart of the city.

The Commandant of the police and gendarmes and fire brigades placed themselves at the disposal of the Germans to maintain order and discipline during the march in—the chief negotiations being carried on directly between the German and French officials.

Last Scenes Described By "Reuter"

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14 (Reuter).—Well-informed French circles confirm that the German entry into Paris started this morning. The last scenes in the capital before the Germans marched in are described by a "Reuter" correspondent who left only a few hours before the Germans entered.

A few soldiers and some civilians wandered about, apparently aimlessly, though order in the city was perfect. In the outlying quarters, housewives were shopping at the only baker's shop open in the west end. The only authorities remaining in the capital were Cardinal Suhard (the Archbishop), officials of the essential services and the Prefecture, the Gardes Mobiles and Bretons. There was no sound of gunfire or bombs but the efforts to drive out of Paris even with an official permit were made very difficult by the few guards on duty. The railway stations had been closed for the past two days as rail transit had been reserved for the military.

Roads Crowded

All roads out of the city were crowded with evacuees. In the central market, the "Reuter" correspondent met a lorry full of wounded men who had been evacuated three times and then told to make their way out as quickly as possible on foot. Many of them had undressed their wounds as there were no bandages available and only a very restricted medical service was still functioning.

FOOD IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN

In to-day's issue of the "Government Gazette," the Controller of Food, Mr. J. H. Taggart, states that all orders for foodstuffs from the United Kingdom for consignment to Hong Kong should in future be submitted to the Controller of Food for endorsement before they are despatched. Strict control is now being exercised on the export from the United Kingdom of all articles of food. In the absence of such endorsement, export may not be permitted. Consignees are therefore warned to obtain endorsement in advance in all cases.

Air Aid For The Troops

Brilliant Work By Allied Bombers

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique issued to-day states that throughout yesterday the R.A.F. bomber formations continued to support the Allied troops by bombing bridge-heads on the Seine.

They also attacked enemy concentrations east of Rouen. Five of our aircraft are missing, states the communique.

During the night a large number of our heavy bombers attacked military objectives and enemy convoys from Rouen to the Maginot Line.

Ammunition dumps were exploded and forests occupied by the enemy were set on fire. One of our aircraft failed to return.

French Air Activity

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14 (Reuter).—The French Air Ministry states that the French Air Force is continuing its action in the battle. "Our light and heavy formations have attacked roads, junctions, communications and enemy columns on the whole front. "Armoured columns were dispersed. "Our fighters have carried out protective flights and have fought several successful battles."

No Need For Panic

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" special correspondent somewhere in France was told by a high Air Force officer who had just flown over the lines that "the Army is fighting magnificently and is holding out against overwhelming odds." The officer added that there was no need for unwarranted panic. Conditions were tough and the men were fighting over unprepared ground but the enemy was also entering a country which was comparatively unstudied.

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, prices drifted lower, owing to lack of support though no selling pressure was noted in any group. The declines were mostly small. Wall Street was barely steady.



PARIS FROM THE AIR

Malta, Alexandria And Berbera Raided

AIR ACTIVITY IN MEDITERRANEAN

CAIRO, June 14 (Reuter).—An R.A.F. communique states that Malta has experienced constant raids by a single aircraft.

Some damage has been caused to the buildings in the town.

Two British soldiers were killed and one was wounded.

The Italians raided two small Sudanese towns but caused little damage.

The communique further states that British bombers bombed Fort Capuzzo on the Egyptian-Libyan border and extensively damaged two defence posts.

Assab in Italian East Africa was also raided and considerable damage was done to buildings, hangars and lorries. One biplane, on the ground, was destroyed and three others were seen to be burning.

Alexandria's Raid Alarm

ALEXANDRIA, June 14 (Reuter).—Alexandria had an air raid alarm early this afternoon.

The alarm lasted for 35 minutes. This was the city's second alarm of the war. It found the populace completely calm.

The traffic, which was at its height, came to a standstill. The horses were unharnessed from their carriages and tied to lamp-posts.

In a few seconds, the city was apparently deserted and only steel-helmeted police wardens were to be seen.

When the "all clear" signal was given the people poured from the buildings like ants and resumed their normal activities.

Certain shipping in the harbour got up steam but did not leave port.

Berbera Raided

BERBERA, British Somaliland, June 14 (Reuter).—There was an air raid on the town.

Turn to Page 4, Fifth Column

Turn to Page 4, Fifth Column

BRITISH TROOPS AND NEW EQUIPMENT POUR ACROSS THE CHANNEL

By WALLACE CARROLL
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, June 14 (UP).—The fall of Paris has clearly had only one effect on the Allies—greater determination to fight back. To-day it was declared in London that France will not only continue the struggle, but that the Allied forces were massing with the intention of turning back to Paris in a great counter-offensive.

The French Government has already moved to Bordeaux with the intention of pursuing its duties from new headquarters established and to-day the French Premier, M. Reynaud, and military leaders urged all French citizens to fight for the honour of their country.

Paris May Yet Become New Warsaw

That Paris may yet become another Warsaw was hinted by a military spokesman, who said that if the Germans pack the capital with troops, it will cease to be regarded as an open city.

In the meantime, Britain is rushing thousands of troops, planes, tanks and guns across the Channel in preparation for the huge Allied effort which will soon be made to check the Nazi advance.

The French Have A Plan

"We are unable to prophesy where or when the French stand will be taken, because, it is naturally being kept secret, but they obviously have a plan, declared the military spokesman in London.

SECOND B.E.F. NOW CROSSING CHANNEL

By F. M. FISHER
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AT A SOUTH PORT IN ENGLAND, June 14 (UP).

An enormous number of new contingents of the second British Expeditionary Force crossed the English Channel to-day to join the Allied armies.

Previously a tremendous amount of materials had been rushed across.

I saw a transport ship draw up alongside the dock and a train immediately came alongside from which poured steel-helmeted and fully equipped British troops, who marched up the gangway.

Ten minutes later another train came alongside and the same procedure followed.

This scene is being duplicated in many other harbours. One unit commander said to me: "We have got everything we asked for, and we got it quickly. Our guns are the newest and best you can get."

The men looked in first-class condition and ready for the fray as they boarded cargo and pleasure boats for their trip across the Channel.

Italy Loses Many Ships

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—It is learned authoritatively in London that up to now 210,000 tons of Italian shipping have been captured by the Allies or scuttled by Italian crews.

Over 80,000 tons of this total are in British home waters.

It is noted that between the beginning of the war and the Italian entry Germany had attacked or sunk eight Italian ships of a total tonnage of 37,010.

PRETORIA, June 14 (Reuter).—A "Gazette" Extraordinary announced that the South African Mobile Field Force is serving with the British East African forces in East Africa.

MONETARY PACT IS SIGNED

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—The Treasury announced on behalf of the British, French and Netherlands authorities that as foreshadowed in the communique on June 8, a tripartite monetary agreement was signed yesterday between the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.

This agreement establishes the official rate of exchange between the Netherlands East Indies guilder and the pound sterling of 7.00 guilders to the pound.

Arrangements are also made covering, on the same basis, the relations with the currencies of the Netherlands West Indies.

LATEST

A D V A N C E CONTINUES

NEW YORK, JUNE 14 (REUTER).—REPORTS RECEIVED HERE STATE THAT THE GERMANS ARE ADVANCING RAPIDLY AND ARE AT LEAST 20 MILES SOUTH OF PARIS. THEY ARE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED THIS DISTANCE BOTH EAST AND WEST OF THE CITY.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

ENTERTAINMENTS

Documentary Tribute To Nursing Profession

FILMS by "FIRST NIGHT"

"Vigil in the Night"
Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne

THIS is a sincere adaptation of Dr. A. J. Cronin's novel which deals with the nursing side of the medical profession as it affects two sisters.

One of the sisters pays for earlier negligence with her life whilst the other sister achieves her ambition only through sacrifice and suffering.

The sensitive direction and natural treatment of this noble theme becomes an impressive and absorbing documentary tribute to the nursing profession.

The authenticity of approach and the stark simplicity of the handling of the film allied with perfect detail and convincing atmosphere, result in an absorbing sequence of dramatic incidents.

This film is one of the finest on the subject seen to date.

Carole Lombard plays the role of Anne Lee, one of the sisters, with the perfection we have come to expect from her. She is extremely well supported by Anne Shirley as the other sister.

Brian Aherne brings dignity and understanding to the comparatively small role of Dr. Prescott. Other members of the cast, particularly the matron, acquit themselves with equal success.

FILM: "Wings of the Navy"
STARS: George Brent, Olivia de Havilland.
VERDICT: Pageantry of the skies.

THIS film contains breath-taking thrills and aerial stunts which have seldom been equalled on the screen.

It is a panorama of aerial accomplishment, of machines zooming across the sky in mimic warfare, of giant aeroplanes making for their objective a dozen at a time, and tiny land machines engaging in tests which provide the thrill supreme.

The story deals simply with family pride in a name, a tradition which must be lived up to whatever the cost and includes scenes of romance and comedy with which to lighten the sensation and thrill.

But it is the pageantry of the skies which makes the entertainment what it is, a spectacular vision of man's mastery of the air which clamours to us on the tense excitement of it all and which stirs one's admiration for a generation which can take an engine and canvas and steel tubes into the air and do such amazing things with them.

George Brent plays with attractive repose supported by John Payne as his brother. The girl in the case is Olivia de Havilland. Effective work comes from Frank McHugh, John Lyle, Victor Jory and Henry O'Neill.

FILM: "U-Boat 29"
STARS: Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson.
VERDICT: First Rate and Topical.

DIRECTOR Michael Powell dips back into history for a story that is as topical as the front page of a newspaper. The film is "U-Boat 29."

The Orkneys provide the setting, and 1917 the time. The hero is a German U-boat commander who becomes for a brief and a spy, helping to engineer a U-boat attack which will cripple the British fleet.

A young schoolteacher—charming, despite her whiplash tongue—and a British officer are, seemingly, his accomplices in a plot that is too good to be spoiled by being in advance.

It is inevitable that "U-Boat 29" should bring audiences right up against the realities of the present. Last year it would have been accepted as just a first-rate thriller. For it certainly is first-rate.

The sweeping Scottish seascape makes a fitting background for melodrama that goes with a swing from the start, matching suspense with excitement, and dropping shrewdly into humour once in a while to whet the appetite for more of the grim stuff.

Conrad Veidt's portrait of the German commander is as impressive as his physique and features, and he is helped by a cast that never slips below excellence.

Brightest of the other players is perhaps Hay Petrie, as a ship's engineer, popping up from the subterranean depths like one of the seven dwarfs to make repeated complaints to a sceptical skipper.

FILM: "Intermezzo"
STARS: Leslie Howard, Ingrid Bergman.
VERDICT: Brief Interlude.

THE story is no more than a trifle which has often been told before and, to be fair to it, it does not pretend to be anything else.

A great violinist, with a wife and children, finds himself falling in love

with a young girl, who eventually becomes his accompanist. They go away together and the camera swings away from Sweden, where the violinist lives, to the south of France and the sunshine of escape and happiness.

But there is no real escape or happiness for them; the girl has a conscience as well as brains, and she cannot forget her home. She fades gracefully out of his life and the film, and the violinist's reconciliation with his wife is made easier by a motor accident in which their younger child is injured.

Leslie Howard gives the violinist his own charm and sensibility, and

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY

QUEEN'S AND ALHAMBRA:
"Vigil in the Night"
MAJESTIC: "The Fighting 69th."
KING'S: "Wings of the Navy"
ORIENTAL: "Intermezzo"

TO-MORROW

KING'S: "Wings of the Navy"
ORIENTAL: "U-Boat 29"
MAJESTIC: "The Fighting 69th."
QUEEN'S AND ALHAMBRA:
"Honeymoon in Bali"

Edna Best acts sensibly as the wife, but it is not they who rescue the film from the commonplace. It is the personality of Ingrid Bergman, who plays the part of the girl Anita. There is a strength about Anita, a vivacity, gaiety, and charm at war with a certain deepest sullenness which make her, as Ingrid Bergman plays her, an exciting figure.

FILM: "The Fighting 69th."
STARS: James Cagney, Pat O'Brien.
VERDICT: Fighting drama.

THIS drama, larded with much brusque comedy, focuses on James Cagney as an arrogant and incorrigible young recruit who doesn't give a hoot for the traditions of the Fighting 69th during training, and can't stand up to the hard codes of his own, simple soldier's duties. He becomes the anxious concern of the commanding officer, "Wild Bill" Donovan (George Brent) and Father Duffy (Pat O'Brien) the regimental chaplain, through whose spiritual example he finally conquers his cowardice and makes the supreme sacrifice.

Cagney plays the character of Private Jerry Plunkett with unwavering spirit, feeling and conviction. Pat O'Brien is splendid in the priestly role. George Brent ably portrays the commanding officer.

TWO important literary properties, one of them a British best seller, have just been acquired by Twentieth Century-Fox. The unpublished memoirs of Andre Maginot—creator of the famous line of French fortifications—have been bought for filming, and also the Richard Llewellyn novel "How Green Was My Valley."

The deals were concluded by Mr. Robert Low, head of the European story department for Twentieth Century-Fox. Scripts are being prepared and both subjects are scheduled for early shooting in Hollywood important casts are now being considered.

C. AUBREY SMITH began his forty-eighth year on the stage and screen with his selection for a leading feature role in "Waterloo Bridge." The veteran character actor plays an English general and nobleman, uncle of Robert Taylor, in the picturisation of Robert Sherwood's stage play, starring Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. Mervyn LeRoy is directing the M-G-M film.

FOR over seven months research men in England have been delving into the history and operation of Reuters, the world-wide news agency, to secure authentic data for the picture which Warner Bros. will



Carol Lombard Plays A Serious Role.

produce as one of its principal efforts for 1940.

Research work, finished recently with the dispatch to America of photographs of documents and antiquities going back to 1859, and carrying the Reuters story through to the coverage of the present war. A cable received by Max Milder states that the role of Baron Julius de Reuters, who founded the firm, will be taken by Edward G. Robinson.

The British Museum also aided in the reconstruction work, and every detail of the production will be as accurate as the records of the past and the Reuters' men of to-day can present them. The picture is tentatively titled "This Man Reuters."

WARNER BROS. have signed Edmund Grainger as an associate producer, working under the supervision of Hal B. Wallis, associate executive in charge of production. Grainger has to his record such pictures as

"Diamond Jim," "Sutter's Gold," "Bachelor's Affairs," "The Road Back" and "The Road to Reno."

MERLE OBERON will have George Brent as her co-star in "The Constant Nymph," which will go before the cameras as soon as "Till We Meet Again" is finished. In "Till We Meet Again" the two have the parts originally played by Kay Francis and William Powell in "One Way Passage."

JEFFREY LYNN has been assigned an important part in "All This and Heaven, Too," Warner Bros' picturisation of Rachel Field's best-seller, starring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. Arrangements have also been made to borrow Virginia Weidler from M-G-M. for the part of one of Boyer's daughters. Annie Livak is directing.

Crossword Puzzle

By "ARS MORRIS"

ACROSS

- 1—Greatly surprised
- 2—Cause expenditure of
- 3—Short poem
- 4—Got up from bed
- 5—Cover with
- 6—Piled from eggs
- 7—Draw liquid from
- 8—again
- 9—Inflammation
- 10—Bodies of land in sea
- 11—Order of birds
- 12—Inflammation
- 13—Inflammation
- 14—Inflammation
- 15—Inflammation
- 16—Inflammation
- 17—Inflammation
- 18—Inflammation
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- 60—Inflammation

DOWN

- 1—Famous Egyptian pharaoh
- 2—Law given
- 3—Watch face
- 4—Jewels of highest order
- 5—Chorus, such as bridge or pier
- 6—Bridge, such as bridge or pier
- 7—Drunkard
- 8—Ruler of Russia
- 9—Bridge, such as bridge or pier
- 10—Bridge, such as bridge or pier
- 11—Source of venison
- 12—Irish Gaelic
- 13—Fruit of beech tree
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RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3149 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Mozart "Jupiter" Symphony No. 41 in C Major

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-12 midnight on 9.82 m.c. per second.

H. K. T. 12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cession.

12.30 Charlie Kunz at the Piano. 12.45 Selections from C. D. Cochran's Revues.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.05 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 A Variety Programme.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Excerpts from Wagner's "The Valkyries."

6.25 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.27 Mozart—Symphony No. 41 in C Major "Jupiter."

The B. D. C. Symphony Orchestra conducted by Adrian Boult.

6.55 Competition of Bachmannoff.

7.15 The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Mefisto" Waltz No. 1 (Liszt).

"Rosamunde"—Ballet Music No. 2, Op. 26 (Schubert).

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.00 A Variety Programme.

9.00 London Relay—"London Log."

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Musical Comedy—"Yes Madam?"

Binnie Hale, Bobby Howes and Company with the Hippodrome Theatre Orchestra conducted by Joseph Tunbridge.

10.05 Dance Music.

10.45 Max Miller in the Theatre. Recorded during an Actual Performance at the Holborn Empire.

11.05 Dance Music.

12.00 midnight. Close Down.

To-Morrow's Broadcast

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 12.15-2.30 p.m. and 8-10.35 p.m. on 9.82 m.c. per second.

10.15-11.15 a.m. Relay of Morning Service from the Methodist Church. 12.15 p.m. Band Music.

Per Aspera Ad Astra—March 12.29 Songs by Malcolm McEachern (Bass) and Muriel Brunskill (Contralto).

12.47 Coleridge-Taylor—Four Characteristic Valses.

New Light Symphony Orchestra conducted by A. Annale Murray.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Piano Duets by Rawlitz and Landauer.

The Lilt of Lehar—Medley; Waltz Dream—Selection (Oscar Strauss); The Great Waltz—Selection.

1.15 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Tchaikowsky—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 64.

2.30 Close down.

7.0 Music of Early Italian Composers.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Massenet—"Le Cid" Ballet Music.

New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eugene Goossens.

8.18 Two Songs by Georges Thill (Tenor).

Serenade Toscana (Faure and Busine); Clair de Lune (Faure and Verlaine).... with Piano accomp. by Maurice Faure.

8.25 Liszt—Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major.

Miscellaneous (Piano) and the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir London Ronald.

8.45 Studio—The second of a weekly series of Book Reviews.

8.57 Miliza Korjus (Soprano) and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York cond. by Arturo Toscanini.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Magazine Feature Programme, No. 6.

9.45 Rubinstein at the Piano. Andante—Splanto, Op. 22 (Chopin); Grande Polonaise, Op. 22 (Chopin); Waltz in C Sharp Minor, Op. 64, No. 2 (Chopin).

10.02 Organ Music.

Organ Concerto in B Flat (Handel); Movement in D from Handel's "Water Music" Suite.... Dr. E. Bullock playing on the Organ of Westminster Abbey.

10.15 Studio—Sunday Evening Epilogue.

10.35 Close down.

ACCIDENT IN GARAGE

Five Men Fall into Well At Gilman's

A serious accident occurred about 8.15 p.m. last night when five workmen fell into a well under construction at Gilman's Showrooms, Nathan Road.

The men were sitting on a plank over the well, when it gave way and hurried them down a 20-foot drop.

There was little water at the bottom, and the men sustained serious injuries. They were taken to the Kowloon Hospital where their condition is reported serious.

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E 11420 The song of Hybrins the Cretan. Hear me, ye winds and waves.

E 11423 O Isis and Osiris. "Mogile Flute". La Salamina. "Barber of Seville".

E 11415 Asleep in the deep. Friend O mine.

E 11397 Pilgrims song. (Tolstoy-Tchaikowsky) Myself when young. "In a Persian garden."

R 2723 Four jolly sailormen. Yeomen of England.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

ITALY'S RECORD IN NORTH AFRICA

AFTER the first disastrous attempt at Italian Imperialism, which ended in the annihilation of an Italian army on the field of Adowa in Abyssinia in 1896, no further attempts were made to expand overseas until the Italian-Turkish war of 1911-1912.

The present Italian Government under Mussolini has attempted to trace direct descent from Imperial Rome, but there is a gap of many centuries in the genealogical table.

It was not until 1871 that the modern Italian state came into being and its inception was greatly encouraged and helped by Britain.

The Italian national leader of that day, the famous Garibaldi, finally welded the various petty states into one Kingdom with the previous assistance of the Count di Cavour, a Piedmontese Foreign Minister.

The gratitude of Italy for the help which she received from Great Britain was expressed by the liberator Garibaldi; who on his death-bed, swore he would return and curse any Italian who ever went to war with England.

☆☆☆

BY 1911, Italy was again feeling the urge to found an overseas Empire. She picked a quarrel with Turkey and invaded the Turkish province of Tripoli in North Africa.

At that time, Turkey was torn with internal dissensions. The last of the Sultans, going in daily fear of assassination, was playing off the modern progressive party, known as the "Young Turks" against the older and more conservative factions.

Under such internal conditions, Turkey was in no position to offer any very great resistance and at the end of the war in 1912, Italy was granted the Turkish dominions in North Africa, known to-day as Libya.

It was one thing, however, to be handed over a new territory and quite another thing to gain control.

For years the Italians made no head-way and held a precarious footing along the coast line. From the first, the methods of governing the new colony were ones of terror, religious oppression, hangings and the eviction of the inhabitants to make way for Italian peasant colonists.

Then, step by step, sided by modern implements of war, the native population was subdued and the Italian occupation bit deeper into the hinterland.

The Italians sent for the natives of another Italian colony, Eritrea, to form their armies against the Arabs. These Eritreans practised a debased form of Christianity and thus, Italy employed one religion to combat another.

By 1930, Italy had succeeded after a reign of terror in controlling most of Tripoli.

Further westwards, she had formed the province of Cyrenaica and had installed a certain General Graziani as Governor.

Cyrenaica lay to the east of Libya, bordering on to Egypt and being one of the most fertile areas, was coveted for settlement of peasants from Italy.

That the original Arab occupants must be dispossessed did not worry her, for the Government wished to stop the flow of its nationals to America, France and other countries and to do this, she hoped to set up an Italian Province in North Africa as a counter-attraction.

☆☆☆

IN the same year 1930, a Danish journalist, Knud Holmboe, by name, conceived the idea of motoring across North Africa from Ceuta in Morocco to Egypt.

Holmboe was a fluent Arab scholar and had, moreover, embraced Islam; he was a genuine practising Mussulman.

After many difficulties, he crossed the French border in Tunis and entered Italian territory.

From the book that he wrote about this journey, he seems to have been ignorant about conditions under Italian rule and certainly had no axe to grind. He merely wished to study Arab conditions and Italian North Africa happened to lie across his path to Egypt.

After a personal interview with General Graziani, Holmboe was allowed to continue his journey westwards.

He speaks of a certain Italian commander of a fort who seemed to understand that the Italian methods of government were wrong and that so long as such methods were employed the Arabs would always remain in rebellion. This Italian seems to have been the only one in authority who held such views. Others whom he met frankly ignored the rights of the Arabs to their own country, they upheld the methods of terrorism, referring to the Arabs as dogs. One Judge when trying prisoners remarked "There are only two alternatives, Death or Acquittal."

Holmboe discovered that the backbone of the opposition to the Italians was centred among the Senussi, a people inhabiting the mountainous country between Cyrenaica and Egypt, with their headquarters in the Kufra Oasis. This leader was a certain Ahmad Moktar, though the headquarters of this freedom movement was in Alexandria in Egypt.

☆☆☆

THIS Danish traveller lived among the Arabs and learnt from their own lips the conditions imposed upon them by their Italian masters.

His book shows photographs of Arabs swinging from the gallows, it records sentences of life imprisonment in the salt mines—a sentence which meant death after two or three years, and finally he records the attempt to suppress the religion of the Arabs and the violation of their mosques by the Eritrean soldiery.

One day, Holmboe was himself arrested and flung into prison. With him were some of the leading and most respected citizens of the city at which he had arrived, Derna, on the sea coast.

From Derna, the prisoners, manacled together, were sent by sea to Benghazi the headquarters of the Cyrenaica Provincial Government. Here he was liberated after a two hours interview with the public Prosecutor. He never finished his journey by car and his arrest had been arranged to prevent him continuing it. He left by sea for Alexandria, but his final thoughts were expressed as follows:—

"The people and their struggle were left only as a memory, but a memory never to be forgotten. Always I can see before me the patient prisoners, the salt lakes, the smoking rifles and the gallows."

☆☆☆

THIS then is the Italy that Mussolini would have us believe to be the Saviour and Protector of Islam, an Italy too terrified to form an army from the Libyan inhabitants but dependant for its rule on a debased native race from the other side of Africa. The contrast to the French colonies of North Africa, where the Arabs and Moors form some of the finest Regiments in the French Colonial Army, is remarkable.

But the French, like the British, respect the religions of the peoples within their Empire; they do not have to

call out firing squads, erect gallows or send the inhabitants to a living death in the salt mines.

To-day, Italy holds her colonies by fear and the sword. General Graziani, known as the Butcher in North Africa, lived up to the same name five years later in Abyssinia.

Now that Italy is at war, will she be able to hold these people whom she has enslaved and whose religion she has desecrated and trampled upon?

THE DIVE BOMBER

By T. HORACE C. MAZET

Isolation! . . . Far below, the earth

Appears to be quite flat, as on a map.

Beneath the man-made craft

Of wind there lies a stratum of a cloud

Through which appear brown fields, the greener woods,

And then a river, somnolent and gray,

So treacherously peaceful in its bed.

That stretches downward to the sea. Above

And to the left and right, extends the vast

Inverted bowl of heaven, piercing blue,

Whose horizon is but the limitless white cloudbank lying like an endless field.

Of pack ice, brilliant silence and the chill

Of upper sky produce a solitude invigorating, keen, unknown below.

Slapping at the tingling pilot's cheeks

Is an unnatural wind, quivering the joule and tearing at the helmet strap,

Snatching at the breath and whirling on

To twist in tortured shape the trackless path.

A silver airscrew bites its lam-bent way.

Through frosty atmosphere without a chart;

A giant corkscrew at infinite speed,

It glints reflection from the chilly sun

In flickers of cold light.

The needles on

The dial board insure what eager

Have sensed; they signify the enginebeat

It transcendent lifecar without pause:

Mechanical perfection. Now, the thrill

Seeps into fingertips alert upon

The stick—nervecentre of the flying craft.

The pilot draws a breath of icy air

And grins with pleasure at the empty sky—

For only God has spied him on his ride.

In just a moment more the little ship

Stands upward on its tail, then pirouettes

And gracefully turns headlong as a gull

Precipitates itself into the sea. Straight downward points the nose!

It's headed for

The rupture in the cloudbank, and it sings

A mounting engine roar which fills the vast

Celestial hemisphere with hellish noise.

And now the speeding plane parts savagely

The air as from the heights it plunges down,

And screeches a loud defiance at the wind

Which snatches potently with jealous claws

At wings and body in a vain attempt

To utterly destroy this shameless thing.

Spilt particles of air clap close behind

The fleeing tail group; in the cockpit swirls

An insane gale of currents; instruments

And windshield vibrate like a thing alive.

The seat proves strangely ineffectual

As in the straining belt the pilot hangs.

His head bent to the crashpad to escape

The blast.

The airspeed meter needle points

To better than two hundred miles per hour,

And keeps on moving!

Humming madly now,

Insistent, louder, drowning out the wind,

The engine's shriek is like a wall from Hell

With overtones drawn from the silver disc

Of whirling prop blades and the high-pitched song

That's strummed on tautened wires by those claws

Which cause the pilot's face to lose its smile

From apprehension.

The controls are stiff

The stick is rigid. Downward drops the ship!

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"The white man has not made my people happy! First they forced on us their laws and customs—and now double feature movies!"

THE BABY OF THE FAMILY

JUST HAND ME that map, will you, please, Mr. Smith? Thank you; now, what do you know about South Africa?

I hope you won't fall into the usual trap of thinking that the Union of South Africa is all that vast expanse of red on the southern side of the equator.

South Africa is only about a fifth of the British territory in the whole continent.

Still, it's quite a big place, five times greater in area than this funny little island of ours up here, although it has only sixteen people to the square mile.

This country has an average of 468 people herded together on each square mile.

second being Afrikaners, which is a form of Dutch.

More than 80 per cent. of the words spoken in the Union Parliament are in Afrikaans. So you see that it is far from being an English sort of Dominion.

The policy of the majority (and the majority elect the Government) is based on self-protection. The native must be kept a native in his natural state as far as possible; so he is not given any vote.

But the view of the "intellectual" section—and therefore a minority—is that the native should be allowed the same opportunities for education and development as the Europeans; and they advocate a policy of assimilation.

Their opponents say that this would lead to a coffee-coloured nation in the future; but the problem, in 1940, is as far from solution as ever.

★

NOW, let a South African colleague of mine—none other than Bob Crisp, the Test cricketer—tell you something more.

"The new history of the Union really dates from 1931, when two great men shook hands and founded the first Coalition Government," says Crisp.

"The two men were General Hertzog, who had always been an ardent Republican, and General Smuts, who saw South Africa's destiny as in the British Empire."

"There was one point over which the two men could not agree—the divisibility of the crown, and dual nationality."

"General Hertzog—and nearly every Dutchman in the country—claimed that South Africa had its own king and that he just happened to be king of England as well. They also said that there was such a thing as South African nationality as well as British nationality."

"General Smuts—and every Englishman in the country—could not see eye to eye with him on this matter. But it was rather an academic point, and, like wise men, they just agreed to differ."

"The result of this fusion has been the birth of a new nation in South Africa—not English, nor Dutch, but first and last South African."

★

"SOUTH AFRICA is tremendously rich. Its export of gold is approaching the £100,000,000 mark, which is quite a lot of money, you will agree. It has certainly kept the country going, and vast amounts are taken by the Government each year in taxation. From this sum they subsidise everything, from pin-making to cattle-raising."

Ours is a big Empire, Mr. Smith, and although the white man dominates, there are only 70,000,000 of him.

But the interests of the other 430,000,000 must not be forgotten by us: 300,000,000 assorted Indians, 40,000,000 negroes, 8,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Polynesians, and 1,000,000 Chinese.

And with all those people there are yet millions of square miles of Empire waiting to be occupied by some one. The United States of America has paid bitterly for the unrestricted immigration which she permitted for the forty years before the late war began.

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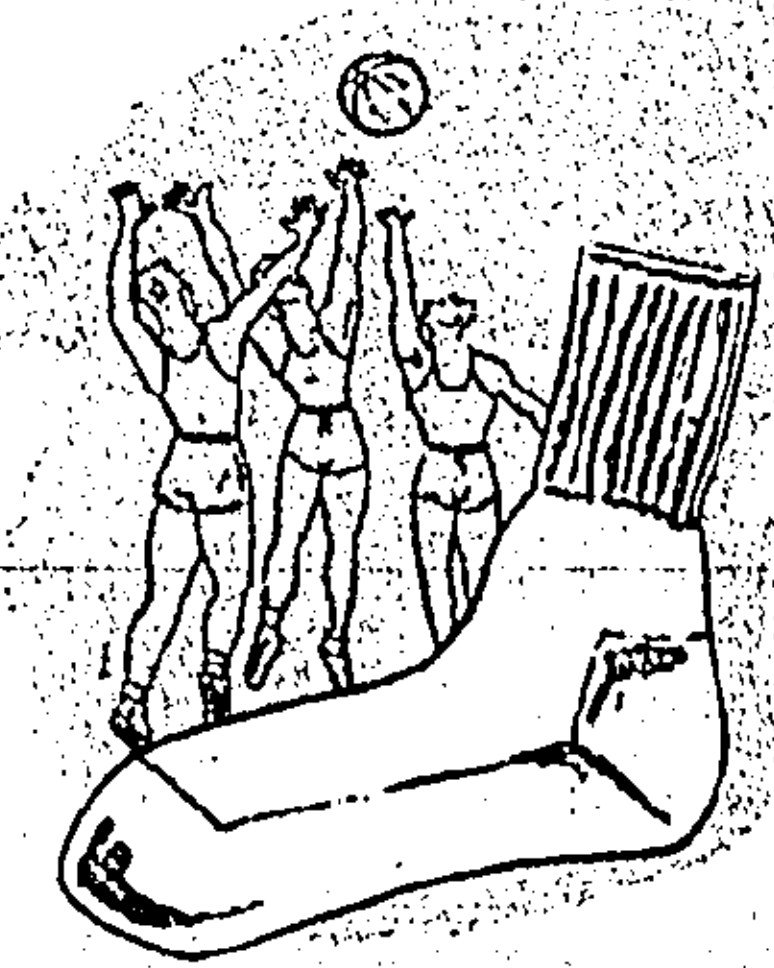
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DOCKYARD ACCIDENT

Man's Fall Off Hoisted Log When Sling Breaks

An accident in the Royal Naval Dockyard on May 18, when Yuen Wai, a coolie, suffered fatal injuries, was the subject of an inquest held by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, as Coroner, at Central Magistracy yesterday. No jury was empanelled, and Inspector F. J. T. Portillon was present for the Police.

Yuen, according to Dr. T. K. Lien, of the Queen Mary Hospital, died of a fractured skull and intercranial hemorrhage. The injuries, in his opinion, were consistent with a fall from a height. Yuen died about five hours after admission to hospital on May 18.

Mr. N. B. Kitchell, foreman in charge of outdoor labour in the Dockyard, said he gave instructions on the morning of May 18 to a coolie foreman, Yuen, to remove some timber from a pier to the timber shed. The method of removing such timber, he said, was to secure each log with steel-wire slings, and hoist the logs by means of a hand crane. There was a notice in English posted in the Dockyard with instructions that nobody was to be near or on timber being hoisted by crane. The sling produced in Court, he said, was not the proper kind used for that type of work.

Balancing Log

Ho Yiu, coolie foreman, said a log was hoisted with slings attached, and Yuen was standing at one end of the log to balance it, when the sling suddenly broke while the log was eight feet from the ground. Both the log and Yuen fell.

Witness said he selected the slings for the work, and he considered the sling in Court was adequate for the work. It was the general practice for coolies to stand on the logs hoisted to balance them, he said, for much time would be wasted if the logs and the hoist were adjusted. He admitted that such a practice was against the regulations.

Mr. H. L. Foster, Inspector of Stores, said the slings for securing logs were made of extra-special all-steel cable, and the authorised sling of the type produced in Court was much stronger. It was possible that the faulty sling had got into the stores by accident, and had not been noticed. Checks were occasionally made of the stores, he said.

The Coroner returned a finding of accidental death.

HOLLAND-ITALY

Diplomatic and Consular Relations Broken Off

The Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hongkong has been informed by the Royal Netherlands Government, temporarily resident in London, that although Italy has not expressly declared war on the Netherlands, there exists in principle solidarity with Great Britain and France.

The diplomatic and consular relations between the Netherlands and Italy, however, have been severed. Italy has declared—its inability—to allow the presence of a Netherlands Minister in Rome, as the Netherlands are at war with Germany. The Netherlands Minister left Italy on Thursday. The Royal Netherlands Government has declared the mission of the Italian Legation at the Court of H.M. Queen Wilhelmina terminated. Italian Consuls have been requested to leave the Netherlands Indies.

COLONIAL PENSIONS

The payment of pensions granted by the Governments of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam (Netherlands Guayana), and Curnaco (Netherlands West-Indies) will be resumed. Pensioners residing in countries that have not adhered to the Sterling-Franc-Guilder bloc, will receive one half of their pension in foreign currency, the other half being credited in Guilders.

Blasting operations will be conducted at the wreck of the S.S. Yuen On, lying off the shore at 12 1/2 miles beach, Tuen Wan, from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. except on Sunday and public holidays, in addition to other hours during which blasts may legally be fired.

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MACAO READERS

Please note that a UNITED PRESS Special Bulletin News Service for Private Subscribers is now available in Macao. For particulars please enquire MR. M. B. CHAO, c/o Journal Wah Kui Po, Telephone 2261, Macao.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCH (QUEEN'S ROAD EAST)

Morning Parade Service To Be Broadcast

Services on Sunday, June 16: Preaching, Morning, Rev. E. Sand-bach, Evening, Rev. E. Sand-bach, Junior Church at 9.30 a.m. All children welcome. Morning Parade Service at 10.15 a.m. This will be broadcast. Hymn No. 12, Prayer, Hymn No. 22, First Lesson, Hymn No. 20, Second Lesson, Prayer, Notices, Offertory, Hymn No. 917, Sermon, Hymn No. 400, Benediction.

Notices for the Week: 1. Following the Evening Service a Social Hour will be held at the S. & S. Home at 8.15 p.m. All Servicemen and civilians will be warmly welcomed. 2. There will be a meeting for Prayer and Fellowship at the S. & S. Home on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m. 3. The House Committee will meet at the S. & S. Home on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m.

UNION CHURCH (KENNEDY ROAD)

B.W.O.F. Working Party Welcomes New Helpers

Morning Service 10.30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m. Both services, Rev. Frank Short. The B.W.O.F. Working Party meets in the Church Hall on Tuesday mornings from 9 a.m. onwards, and will be glad to welcome any new helpers. The Salvation Army hold a short weekly service each Tuesday evening at 7.30 in the Church Hall. Tea and light refreshments are served, and servicemen will be specially welcomed. There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Guild at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday. The Women's Guild will meet in the Church Hall on Friday, June 21st at 10 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND, KOWLOON)

Dr. K. Uttley at War Intercession Service

Sunday, June 16, Fourth Sunday After Trinity. Holy Communion at 10 a.m. Choral Communion and address, 11 a.m. Preaching, The Vicar. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preaching, The Rev. Charles Higgins of the American Episcopal Church. Sunday School, 10 a.m. Young People's Service, 10.15 a.m. Leader, Mrs. J. H. Robinson. Week-day Notices: Monday, June 16.—Mothers' Union 3 p.m.; Brownie Pack 3.30 p.m.; An Intercession Service in connection with the War, will be held in the Church at 5.30 p.m. Leader, Dr. K. Uttley. Parochial Church Council 8 p.m. Tuesday, June 17.—Medical War Working Party for China 10 a.m.; Fellowship of Youth and B.W.O.F. Working Party 10.30 a.m.; Teachers' Preparation Class 7 p.m.; St. Andrew's Club Table Tennis Tournament 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 18.—Medical War Working Party for China 10 a.m.; Fellowship of Youth and B.W.O.F. Working Party 10.30 a.m.; Teachers' Preparation Class 7 p.m.; St. Andrew's Club Table Tennis Tournament 8.30 p.m. Thursday, June 19.—Medical War Working Party for China 10 a.m.; Fellowship of Youth and B.W.O.F. Working Party 10.30 a.m.; Teachers' Preparation Class 7 p.m.; St. Andrew's Club Table Tennis Tournament 8.30 p.m. Friday, June 20.—Medical War Working Party for China 10 a.m.; Fellowship of Youth and B.W.O.F. Working Party 10.30 a.m.; Teachers' Preparation Class 7 p.m.; St. Andrew's Club Table Tennis Tournament 8.30 p.m. Saturday, June 21.—St. Andrew's Club Launch Bathing Picnic leaves the Club at 10 a.m. All members and friends of the Club and the Church are invited to be present.

CHRIST CHURCH (KOWLOON TONG)

Bishop Hall to Preach At Mandarin Service.

CHORAL EUCHARIST

June 16, 4th Sunday after Trinity. Services in English—7.15 a.m. Holy Communion; 9 a.m. Sunday Schools (Seniors in Church, Juniors at 9.15 a.m.); 10 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 11 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 11.15 a.m. Morning Prayer in Mandarin; 11.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 12.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 1.30 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 2.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 3.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 4.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 5.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 6.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 7.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 8.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 9.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 11.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 12.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 1.30 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 2.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 3.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 4.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 5.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 6.15 p.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 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What did
the Traveller say—
arriving at an
obvious conclusion?

"Good old
**JOHNNIE
WALKER**

—there's a whisky
for you"



"Good old Johnnie Walker" is not only an enthusiastic tribute; it is also an accurate description of this famous whisky. "Good" is something of an understatement considering that Johnnie Walker is blended from all the finest whiskies of Scotland; "old" recalls the many years these whiskies matured in the wood before blending.

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Cut Your Coat According to The Nation's Wartime Cloth

By A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A LITTLE EXTRA DARNING, perhaps a more frequent turning of a shirt cuff, and a less frequent ringing of the changes on their dresses by the womenfolk—these are some of the new war-time economies asked for by the Government.

If everyone in Great Britain makes clothes last longer—say, eight months instead of six—the Government will be able to increase our exports by more than £150,000,000 and thus find large extra credits to help pay for the war.

It will also be possible to equip the fighting forces more easily with adequate supplies of cotton and linen essentials.

This is the real meaning of an Order announced by the President of the Board of Trade. The Order lays down a scheme to restrict home consumption of cotton, rayon and linen.

These industries are now so over-loaded with business for the home market that many manufacturers have found it impossible to cope adequately either with export demands or with the ever-increasing requirements of the fighting Services.

Big Cut In Supplies To The Retail Shops

To deal with this situation the Government has adopted two courses. Wholesalers and manufacturers of cotton and rayon piece-goods and made-up goods must reduce their sales to shopkeepers by 25 per cent. of the quantity supplied in 1939. The domestic sale of linen goods must be cut by 75 per cent. These cuts took effect recently.

The Ministry of Supply is to prohibit temporarily the placing of new orders for cotton yarn other than orders to meet export and Government needs. It may also be found necessary to take similar action with regard to the limited range of cotton yarns required to carry out Service orders.

These measures require further explanation.

Luxuries We Can Forgo In War-time

They should certainly cause no anxiety. At present retailers have large stocks. In any case, many of the cotton, linen and artificial silk goods now being bought by the public, especially by women, are considered by the Government to be unnecessary luxuries in wartime.

Retailers are not restricted directly. They are at liberty to obtain goods from wholesalers so far as they can and to sell them, and they do not have to register.

Direct restriction falls on the wholesaler and the manufacturer. The industries concerned have patriotically assured the Government of their willingness to co-operate. The Government believes that the public will now follow suit—by purchasing only what they genuinely require.

The cut in consumption of cotton goods will result in a saving of some 500,000,000 square yards of cloth per annum. This alone should illustrate the general usefulness of the scheme, which will enable valuable shipping space to be used for the import of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of exports and Service equipment.

Board of Trade returns show that last year exports of cotton yarns and manufactures, woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures and apparel were valued at £101,282,565. Imports of these goods during the same period were valued at £14,985,668.

Prices Will Be Safeguarded

The President of the Board of Trade said that the possibility of limited supplies causing increased prices had been considered and it was thought that the Price of Goods Act machinery would be effective in regard to the greater range of the products. Other products were under review and it might be necessary to add to the list.

"There is no justification for any increase in the prices of materials or articles covered by the order," said an official of the Board of Trade. "We have received specific assurances from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers that prices will not be put up and we believe that this promise will be kept."

"If there were increases in prices the Board of Trade would put a stop to it immediately."

Took £1,000 Before War: £40 Now

INCOMES cut to one twenty-fifth of the pre-war figure is the effect of the war on East Coast hotels and boarding houses, according to Mr. F. H. Emms, secretary of the Great Yarmouth Hotel and Apartment Association.

He made this statement at Great Yarmouth Police Court in an appeal to the magistrates on behalf of members who were unable to pay their rates owing to loss of business through the war.

When the crisis came on August 26 he said it caused heavy losses through cancellations.

By comparing the income of two-thirds of the members of the Association he found that where £1,000 had been taken from August 26 until the end of the season in other years, only £40 had been taken in the corresponding period of 1939.

New Economy Order Limits Drapers' Stocks

By A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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U.S.A. ASSURES ITS RUBBER SUPPLY

NEW YORK.

The United States has been experimenting with synthetic rubber and is satisfied with what has been revealed.

The War Department and the Commerce Department have discussed the matter with representatives of the Dupont, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Dow chemical companies, which have all been experimenting with rubber substitutes.

It is concluded that if supplies of natural rubber were cut off—for instance, by Japanese action against the Dutch East Indies—the United States could get all the rubber supplies she needs from the synthetic rubber plants.

He Sketched a District

Following a mysterious phone call, the police in Atlanta, Georgia, arrested a 54-year-old German-American whose name they will not disclose.

They found in his possession sketches of strategic highways, railroads and a gasoline near Atlanta.

The man gave his occupation as a bricklayer, but his hands showed no sign of this. In his house the police found engineering books, radio manuals and other technical books.

The man, who, the police state, is suspected of espionage, said he made plans of the city and railroads and the natural gasoline which supplies the city, "just for practice."

He speaks broken English. Though he said he had lived in the United States for thirty-nine years, he had no naturalisation papers and no social security number (the United States

equivalent of the British old age pension).

TAILPIECE.—Out of the mouths of babes comes evidence of the spirit ruling in American homes to-day.

Eight-year-old Olive Hall and Joline Jackson, aged 11, were missed from their homes in Pittsburgh. The police found them the next day with their cowboy suits dirty but with toy pistols still strapped to their waists.

Joline fought with the constables before they took her to the police station. She said: "We were out to get Hitler. We were going to shoot or hang him."

Famed Land Mark Now A.R.P. Shelter

LONDON, (UP).—"Jeffrey's Tunnel," built by a wily Lord Chief Justice more than 250 years ago to escape from his enemies, has been turned into an air raid shelter for a Holborn girls' college.

The tunnel, which long since has been blocked off at one end, runs from the cellars of St. George's college, a Jacobean mansion once the home of Judge Jeffreys.

When King James II, who had raised him to the bench, took flight in

Divorce For Retired Police Sergt.

LONDON.—A retired police sergeant was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court on the ground of his wife's cruelty.

The petitioner was Mr. Samuel J. H. Wall, of Fraser street, Bilton, Staffs. A cross-petition on the same ground by Mrs. Margaret Victoria Wall, of Ivy-road, Macclesfield, Cheshire was dismissed.

It was stated that in 1934, Mrs. Wall threw boiling water into her husband's face, and later she again made trouble. Mr. Wall lost control of himself, boxed her ears and seized her by the throat.

Mr. Justice Hodson, said so far as he had been able to judge, Mr. Wall was a placid man of a placid man of a patient enduring type.

SUPERSTITION DEBUNKED

EDINBURGH, (UP).—The Registrar General for Scotland claims to have debunked the whole belief that the early hours of the morning are the most critical times of births and death, and that midnight is the moment of foreboding.

Taking a cross section of 6,055 deaths he found that 46.8 percent took place in the first half of the day and 51.6 percent in the second half of the day.

50.8 percent took place between six in the morning and six in the evening, compared with 49.2 percent between six in the evening and six in the morning, when it is generally supposed that deaths take place.

In 1680, Jeffreys found it prudent to follow suit. Disguised as a sailor, Jeffreys escaped through the tunnel into the fields and made his way to the Thames, only to be captured at Wapping by agents of the new king. He died in the Tower four months later.



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Smallest and lightest of Movie Cameras. It can be operated in one hand. It weighs 24 oz. and measures 1 3/4 x 3 x 5 inches. That's one of its advantages. Another is that coming from the works of Bell & Howell, world famous producers of the finest cinematography, it embodies, at a competitive price, refinements and a sweetness of running that is unrivalled.

FILMO "8" PROJECTOR

This projector has been specially produced to team up with the 8 mm. cameras. "Matched" mechanism means trouble free, smooth running. Pictures of perfect clarity and even brilliance up to 6 feet wide can be shown due to the perfect optical equipment and the 400-watt projection lamp. An exceptionally fast lens is a standard fitting—1" f1.61 Pilot light and fully adjustable tilt—manual frame—Film capacity 200 ft.—large sprockets for simple threading. Another Bell & Howell projector that is judged the best in its class.

FILMO TURRET "8"

This new model combines the economy of 8 mm. film with the scope of a professional camera. It mounts a choice of three lenses and matching viewfinder objectives on the turret. Employs new positive type viewfinder eliminating eye parallax which cause out of centre pictures. Has a straight-through-the-lens critical focuser, plus all the features of the well-known single lens.

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AGENTS FOR: BELL & HOWELL CO., CHICAGO—NEW YORK.

"Chins Up" For Flowers

NOTHING is quite so tiresome and disappointing as flowers which refuse to stand erect. There are all sorts of glass or wire flower holders to be bought, and you should make a collection of them if you have flowers in your home regularly, but often a home-made holder answers the purpose.

For example, to make a support for flowers in a low bowl, you can melt down old candle ends and pour the wax into the bowl. When it is still soft, make holes in it with a pencil or knitting needle. Thus you can make the support any size you like with holes just where you want them, which is impossible with a bought holder.

Perforated tin lids also make good flower supports. You can paint them green or any other colour to match your bowls. Then if you are arranging very tiny flowers in a shallow bowl, it is a good idea to use large bone buttons as holders, sticking the stems into the holes.

With A Pinch Of Soda

IT is not generally known that, quite apart from its uses in baking, bicarbonate of soda is invaluable in the kitchen.

A paste of bicarbonate of soda and water will remove search marks from linen or silk. To prevent woollens from shrinking, add a dessertspoonful to the last rinsing water.

To remove grease stains from carpets, apply some bicarbonate of soda with a piece of flannel, using the finger tips to rub it thoroughly in. Finish off with a brisk brush. To clean a greasy bath or sink, sprinkle a little bicarbonate of soda on a cloth and rub on. The grease will come away immediately.

To clean white paint, dissolve one dessertspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a quart of water, and rub this in with a soft flannel. Rinse with lukewarm water, and polish with a soft clean duster.

A sovereign remedy for many digestive upsets is a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a tumbler of boiling water.

To make up a good antiseptic lotion, dissolve a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of boiling water.

A. W.

SMART STYLE



SHORT CUTS

A blanket may be judged for warmth by holding it up to the light. If the light does not filter through, you can be sure it is airtight.

A patch for a papered wall should be torn, not cut. Then when pasted into place, the fibres of the rough edge blend in neatly with the surrounding wall paper.

A plain frame is best for a picture having a great deal of detail, so as not to detract from the picture itself.

Where swelling has forced a door latch out of line, put a square of cardboard under the hinges and latch plates and it will catch again.

Served with a fruit salad, dates filled with cheese or nuts are a delectable treat.

M. H.

A Hamburger Recipe From A Famous Restaurant

WHEN is a hamburger not a hamburger? That's easy. When it comes from Hollywood—where even the hamburgers are produced on a de luxe scale. And no cracks about accent on the ham. We're referring to the numerous "drive-in" restaurants about Hollywood which advertise the manufacture of square-burgers, nuburgers, turkburgers and—astonishingly—beef-burgers.

But when they really want hamburger, the stars go to that favourite restaurant, the Brown Derby. And you needn't mutter indignantly in your beard. We know you've associated the Derby with exotic sounding dishes, prepared with solemnity and served with ceremony. You're right. The Derby served 'em and the stars eat 'em. But just as often they order hamburger. And the Derby serves that, too, with just as much dignity. They know its worth.

One tried and true hamburger fan is Gail Patrick, whose husband, Bob Cobb, is "boss" of the three Derbies. Gail was seen on the set of RKO Radio's "My Favourite Wife," in which she plays a leading role, and was asked for that recipe to give to you. She did and here it is, reduced to something less than Derby proportions:

2 pounds ground sirloin
1 raw egg

Quick Embroidery

A CHARMING method of embroidery now in vogue consists of stitching and applique combined in a delightfully easy and simple way.

A basket of flowers worked in this style, for instance, will have the basket and foliage outlined in stem or similar stitch, while the flowers are formed by sewing on blooms and buds made of silk and velvet.

These are not applique round the edge in the usual way, but are just sewn securely through the centre, leaving the flowers standing up slightly. A "high relief" effect is thus obtained with the minimum of trouble and skill.

Deep purple pansies with velvet petals, bluish-pink roses in silk, and tiny pink and blue forget-me-nots are among the most popular flowers for this new work.

So if you do not feel that you have the time, patience, or necessary ability for elaborate needlework try this easy way of painting flower pictures with your needle.

Any floral pattern can be used, while the contents of your scrap basket in the form of discarded "button-holes" will provide you with the flower heads for the applique part of the work.

If the flowers are very crushed, just press them out carefully and lightly with a warm iron before you use them and they will look as good as new.

D. L.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1/2 teaspoon English mustard
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon black pepper
2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
2 cups chicken broth
2 teaspoons chicken fat
Mix meat, egg and broth thoroughly, then add the rest of the ingredients. Use onion, full coffee cup to make one portion of hamburger. The Derby serves this with their special sauce, made this way:
2 level tablespoons flour
2 level tablespoons butter
1 cup milk (scant)
Place flour on pie tin and brown in hot oven. Melt butter in double boiler, add browned flour gradually and blend well. Add milk slowly. Salt and pepper to taste. To this mixture add the following:</p> | <p>2 cups well-cooked veal or chicken broth
1 tablespoon English mustard
2 teaspoons sauce Diablo
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1/2 cup catsup
2 level tablespoons butter
Boil ingredients together, then add a little chopped parsley. Pour over hamburger, then serve piping hot. Parsley may be used to garnish if preferred.
Gail recommends this recipe for any informal occasion from lunch to midnight. She also likes to serve it at parties around the grill in her garden, in which case the meat is grilled instead of fried. You can, if you prefer, grill it in your oven as you would chops or steak.
Which is what makes it de luxe.</p> |
|---|---|

Black Satin Causes Stir In Fashion Circles

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK—A recent Paris letter has me all a-twitter with news of what chic women are wearing. Black-outs or no black-outs, they are wearing extremely good clothes. The most sensational choice is black satin; the suits or dresses it is used for are less of a sensation than the fabric. The fabric is a "real" old-fashioned satin, not a stiff as slipper satin nor as limp as crepe satin.

Suits are also much worn and with them blouses that are definitely formal and regarded as just the right thing to wear for dining out. Long sleeves and built-up necklines are the touch that makes them all akin. For those who like heavy fabrics, next after satin is crepe marocain, and chiffon for those who don't. Black still is the very breath of life to any Parisienne.

My informant says that black remains the great majority choice for dresses, suits and coats seen at the cocktail hour or at night clubs, but hats and accessories, especially

gloves, are often in colour. At home for dining, and at gala parties usually given for some war charity, women are beginning to wear long dresses again, but practically all are sleeved and very little decollete. With a black Schiaparelli sheath, short-sleeved and high at front, the youthful Princess Pontalowski wears a red-kerchief twisted around her head and tied in a big knot stiffly held out by a tulle lining in the same shade of brown as her hair.

Molyneux's black dress with pearls, paillette embroideries over the shoulders is another slim dinner gown seen; and there is a two-piece afternoon dress at Maggy Rouff with slim but pleated skirt, which several clients have ordered in floor length. It is of marocain, cut to the throat and long-sleeved; and there is heavy gold embroidery in a design of big links like a wire, wicker's chain, down the front, ending in a square of rich embroidery.

SCRUBBING YOUR ARMS

By JACQUELINE HUNT

IN your summer improvement campaign, do not overlook your arms. With short sleeves appearing in street frocks and with the bathing suit and play clothes you cannot begin too soon to get yourself in trim.

Do everything possible to firm flabby arm tissues or build up scrawny ones so the arm contours are flattering. Improve the skin colour and texture with improved circulation and eliminate the so-called "permanent goose-flesh" that so many girls complain of. None of these faults is difficult to correct if you are persistent.

To improve skin texture use one of the cream or lanolin type soaps. Wash your arms well in the suds, then take your complexion brush or hand brush and work up a stiff lather. Rub well into the skin, using a circular massage motion with the brush. This tones the skin and speeds up the circulation. Let some of the soapy lather dry on the skin from five to ten minutes, then remove by rinsing with warm, then cold, water. This treatment alone will improve the appearance of the arms.

If the elbows are rough and discoloured, soak for five minutes in warm soapsuds or in a lotion made from two and one-half ounces each glycerin and rose water, the juice of a lemon and one teaspoon borax. Scrub gently with a brush, rinse, and massage a rich lubricating cream or some of your softening hand cream into the elbows.

At least once a week the entire arm should be massaged with a lubricating cream. A good time for this is when you have your weekly manicure. Leave the cream on for ten minutes or more, or if you have time for it, use a hand and arm mask to bleach and refine the skin texture. Follow with an application of cream or lotion if your skin tends to be dry and sensitive. If you have used cream alone, wipe off the excess after ten or fifteen minutes, then dip strips of cotton in cold skin tonic and wrap around the arms to tone and firm the tissues.

After ordinary daily cleanings, a simple application of hand lotion is sufficient. Be sure to work it well into the skin. Take this opportunity to knead and massage the upper arms thoroughly. This will help prevent flabbiness and fleshiness. The big muscle underneath the upper arm has a greater tendency to become soft and flabby than the one on the front. If it is soft or if there are fatty deposits there, special exercises will help firm and reduce it. The following exercises are good, not only for the upper arms, but for improving your bustline.

Stand with your right hand palm placed on the wall at shoulder level. Using resistance throughout this exercise, push forward slowly, bending the elbow. When the arm is bent to a right angle, slowly straighten the arm to the starting position. Repeat with the left arm, alternating first with right and then left. Repeat ten times altogether.

HEDY Lamarr, famous Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, wears a striking evening gown of heavy crepe in black and white. Note the cut of the gown and the shimmering effect of the panel of black in the skirt. The large leopard skin buckle and quaint locket add distinguished touches to the ensemble.

Renovation Ruses

A LOAF of dough, which should be ordered in advance from the baker, is an excellent and economical cleaner for wallpaper. Rolled into conveniently-sized balls, the dough will absorb dirt and dust like magic, and each ball should be renewed as it becomes soiled.

To remove grease spots from wall-papers, apply fuller's earth and ammonia mixed to a thin paste. When dry, brush off.

Soiled marks round bell-pushes or light switches are often too deeply engrained to eradicate. They may be concealed by pasting a wallpaper spray or border motif neatly round the metal plate.

Push an old sponge along the handle of the brush when whitewashing or distemper ceilings. This prevents the wash running down the arm.

Upholstery chairs will look like new if they are beaten and plenty of dry bi-carbonate of soda rubbed in. Leave for two hours and brush out with a stiff brush.

Oxidised silver articles can be cleaned in a few seconds by rubbing with a rag dipped in a saturated solution of sulphate of soda.

To wash an old-down quilt, use a good lather in tepid water, squeezing and pressing as for woollens. Very thorough rinsing is required. A cupful of vinegar in the final rinse brightens colours. Dry out of doors on a breezy day and air before the fire.

Old leather furniture can be beautifully cleaned by brushing with a weak solution of soda water followed by a rinse with soft water and polish.

Shabby leather upholstery is revived when washed over with a cloth wrung out of warm water and vinegar. Restore the polish by beating up two egg whites with a dash of turpentine and rub in with a flannel. Polish with a silk duster.

M. L. B.

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Saturday, June 15, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 28015

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Swastika in Paris

The horror and foulness of the swastika over Paris can bring no greater distress and pain to the Frenchman than the tramp of Nazi feet in Prague brought to Czechs, the humiliation of Warsaw brought to Poles, the traitorous entry into Oslo brought to Norwegians, the crumbling of Amsterdam and the occupation of The Hague brought to our Dutch Allies and the crucifixion of Brussels brought to Belgians. Nevertheless the world feels appalled at this shadow that has fallen upon our greatest and closest Allies and to many Britons the pain of a Paris lost to the whim of beasts and brutes is almost as great as if London itself were under the heel of a lustful conqueror.

Although Paris is temporarily in the hands of the Germans, there is cause for rejoicing in the fact that this beautiful city, so beloved by many people in Hongkong, has been spared the tortuous death of artillery bombardment suffered by Warsaw and many other cities. Bombs will not touch its majestic buildings, as they may yet destroy London, Berlin, Rome and other great cities of the world. Paris is like a prisoner-of-war, held in enemy custody until the battles elsewhere will decide the fate of its conquerors. It is as safe from destruction now as any prisoner in German hands; if the war is fought to its successful conclusion elsewhere in France Paris may be one of the few great cities that will live unscathed to see the Allies triumph. Its only dangers are that either the war will return to its vicinity, in which case we may rest assured that the Germans will not respect its priceless beauty by maintaining it as an Open City, or that Hitler may make it a hostage of death to gain a point, as he threatened to make animate prisoners-of-war his victims if his paratroopers were shot. It would not be past the beatitude of Germany's leaders to threaten the destruction of conquered Paris in reprisal for fancied wrongs inflicted by the Allies.

To Frenchmen, the peoples of all free nations will extend their sympathy at the blow that has fallen. In the Far East, our Chinese neighbours will feel especially sympathetic. The tread of alien feet into Canton is an event not so old that we cannot recall the bitterness that overtook the great majority of Hongkong's residents when the Japanese, after a nine-day thrust that startled the world, entered the Kwangtung capital. The battle that led to the fall of Paris also started nine days ago. Indeed, the parallel does not end there. Throughout China a wave of despair overcame the people when the Japanese marched so easily into Canton and Hankow. It lasted but a few hours, was replaced with the determination that has carried the war on for another 18 months, until, to-day, prospects of victory have never been brighter.

The Allies can look to China and be heartened.

It's 70 Years Since They Were In Paris

AT its first appearance in history there was nothing to foreshadow the important part which Paris was to play in Europe and the world.

An island in the Seine, now almost lost in the modern city, and then much smaller than at present, was for centuries the entire site.

The sole importance of the town lay in its being the capital of a similarly insignificant Gallic people, which navigated the lower course of the Seine, and doubtless from time to time visited the coasts of Britain.

So few were its inhabitants that they early but themselves under the protection of their powerful neighbours, the Senones, and this vassalship was the source of the political dependence of Paris on Sens throughout the Roman period, and of a religious subordination which lasted till the 17th century.

The capital did not at once take the name of the Parisii, whose centre it was, but long kept that of Lutetia, Lucotetia or Lutetia, of which Lutetia is the generally recognised French form.

THE great transformer of Paris in modern times was Napoleon III. To him or to his reign we owe the Grand Opera, the masterpiece of the ancient Garnier; the new Hotel Dieu; the finishing of the galleries which complete the Louvre and connect it with the Tuilleries; the extension of the Palais de Justice and its new front on the old Place Dauphine; the tribunal of commerce; the central markets; several of the finest railway stations; the viaduct at Auteuil; the churches of La Trinite, St. Augustin, St. Ambroise, St. Francois Xavier, Belleville, Menilmontant, etc.

For the first international Paris exhibition (that of 1855) was constructed the "palace of industry"; the enlargement of the national library was commenced; the museum of French antiquities was created by the savant Du Sommerard, and installed in the old "hotel" built at the end of the 15th century for the abbots of Cluny.

All this is but the smallest part of the memorials which Napoleon III left of his presence. Not only was the city traversed in all directions by new thoroughfares, and sumptuous houses raised or restored in every quarter, but the line of the fortifications was made in 1859 the limit of the city. The area was thus doubled, extending to 7,450 hectares or 18,410 acres, instead of 3,402 hectares or 8,407 acres. It was otherwise with the population; to the 1,200,000 inhabitants which Paris possessed in 1858 the incorporation of the suburban zone only added 600,000.

PARIS had to pay dear for its growth and prosperity under the second empire.

This government, which, by straightening and widening the streets, thought it had effectually guarded against the attempts of its internal enemies, had not sufficiently defended itself from external attack, and at the first reverses of 1870 Paris found itself prepared to overthrow the empire, but by no means able to hold out against the approaching Prussians.

The two sieges of Paris in 1870-71 are among the most dramatic episodes of its history. The first siege began on the 10th of September, 1870 with the occupation by the Germans of the heights on the left side of the river and the capture of the unfinished redoubt of Chantillon.

Two days later the investment was complete.

General Trochu, head of the French Government and governor of the city, had under his command 400,000

men—a force which ought to have been able to hold out against the 240,000 Germans by whom it was besieged, had it not been composed for the most part of hurried levies of raw soldiers with inexperienced officers and of national guards who, never having been subjected to strict military discipline, were a source of weakness rather than of strength.

The guards, it is true, displayed a warlike spirit, but it was for the sole purpose of exciting disorder. Open revolt broke out on the 31st of October; it was suppressed, but increased the demoralisation of the besieged and the demands of the Prussians.

The partial successes which the French obtained in engagements on both sides of the river were rendered useless by the Germans recapturing by the best positions; the severity of winter told heavily on the garrison, and the armies in the provinces which were to have co-operated with it were held in check by the Germans in the west and the south.

IN obedience to public opinion, a great sortie was undertaken.

This, in fact, was the only alternative to a surrender; for the empire having organised everything in expectation of victory and not of disaster, Paris insufficiently provisioned for the increase of population caused by the influx of refugees, was already suffering the horrors of famine.

Accidental circumstances, combined with the indecision of the leaders to render the enterprise a failure.

Despatches sent by balloon to the army of the Loire instructing it to make a diversion reached their destination too late; the bridge over Champagne over the Marne could not be constructed in time; the most advantageous position remained in the hands of the Germans; and on the 2nd and 3rd of December the French abandoned the positions they had seized on the 29th and 30th of November.

Another sortie made towards the north on the 21st of December was repulsed, and the besieged lost the Abron plateau, the key to the positions which they still held on that side.

The bombardment began on the 17th of December and great damage was done to the forts on the left of the Seine, especially those of Vanves and Issy directly commanded by the Chailion battery.

A third and last sortie (which

proved fatal to Regnault, the painter) was attempted in January 1871 but resulted in hopeless retreat. An armistice was signed on the 27th of January, the capitulation on the 28th. The revictualing of the city was not accomplished without much difficulty, in spite of the generous rivalry of foreign nations (London alone sending provision to the value of £80,000).

ON the 1st March the Germans entered Paris.

This event, which marked the close of the siege, was at the same time the first preparation for the "commune"; for the national guard, taking advantage of the general confusion and the powerlessness of the regular army, carried a number of cannon to the heights of Montmartre and Belleville under pretext of saving them.

President Thiers, appreciating the danger, attempted on the 18th of March to remove the ordinance; his action was the signal of an insurrection which, successful from the first, initiated a series of terrible outrages by the murder of the two generals, Lecomte and Thomas. The government, afraid of the defection of the troops, who were demoralised by failure and suffering, had evacuated the forts on the left side of the river and concentrated the army at Versailles (the forts on the right side were still to be held for some time by the Germans).

Mont Valerien happily remained in the hands of the government and became the pivot of the attack during the second siege.

All the sorties made by the insurgents in the direction of Versailles (where the National Assembly was in session from the 20th of March) proved unsuccessful, and cost them two of their improvised leaders—Generals Flourens and Duval.

The incapacity and mutual hatred of their chiefs rendered all organisation and durable resistance impossible. On Sunday, the 21st of May, the government forces, commanded by Marshal MacMahon, having already captured the forts on the right side of the river, made their way within the walls; but they had still to fight hard from barricade to barricade before they were masters of the city; Belleville, the special Red Republican quarter, was not assaulted and taken till Friday.

Meanwhile the communists were committing the most horrible excesses; the archbishop of Paris (Georges Darboy, ex.) President Boulay, priests, magistrates, journalists and private individuals, whom they had seized as hostages, were shot in batches in the prisons; and a scheme of destruction was ruthlessly carried into effect by men and women with cases of petroleum.

The Hotel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, the Tuilleries, the Ministry

of Finance, the palace of the Legion of Honour, that of the Council of State, part of the Rue de Rivoli, etc., were ravaged by the flames; barrels of gunpowder were placed in Notre Dame and the Pantheon, ready to blow up the buildings; and the whole city would have been involved in ruin. If the national troops had not gained a last and crowning victory in the neighbourhood of La Roquette and Pere-la-Chaise on the 28th of May.

Besides the large number of insurgents who, taken in arms, were pitilessly shot, others were afterwards condemned to death, to penal servitude, to transportation; and the survivors only obtained their liberty by the decree of 1870.

FROM this double trial Paris emerged diminished and almost robbed of its dignity as capital; for the parliamentary assemblies and the government went to sit at Versailles.

For a little it was thought that the city would not recover from the blow which had fallen on it.

All came back, however—confidence, prosperity and, along with that, increasing growth of population, and the execution of great public works.

The Hotel de Ville was rebuilt, the school of medicine adorned with an imposing facade, the Luxembourg and boulevards completed. The exhibition of 1878 was more marvellous than those of 1855 and 1867, and left a lasting memorial—the palace of the Trocadero. And the chambers in 1879 considered quite sufficiently restored to take possession of their customary quarters in the Palais Bourbon and the Luxembourg.

DURING the Great War (1914-1918) Paris was frequently raided by aircraft and in 1914 and 1918 the Germans succeeded in reaching the Marne, to within 17 miles of the city on the first occasion.

From March 1918 it was intermittently shelled by a German long range gun 75 miles distant.

The damage done by all these bombardments was but slight, but casualties were fairly heavy, notably on Good Friday 1918, when a shell fell on the church of Saint-Gervais during a service, killing or injuring over a hundred people.

In the course of the war projectiles thrown into the city totalled 1,049, causing 250 deaths and wounding 620 people. Frequent Allied war councils were held in the city, which was also the scene of the Peace Conference in 1919.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES—by JOHN BLUNT

CONTRARY to the expectations of many people, Italy has thrown in her lot with Germany. There were so many reasons why she was expected to avoid such a criminal alliance, the chief being her great national religion. It is impossible to reconcile the ethical and religious standards of the Italians with those of Germany where religion has been outlawed.

It is almost unbelievable that the Italians can ignore their religion and fight on the side of the godless. There is encouragement in that thought.

German Subjects

I have overheard that my bitterness towards Germans is unreasonable. In my original comment published in this newspaper on May 11, I expressed my personal opinion that German subjects should not be released from internment just because a few well-meaning people were prepared to vouch for their good behaviour. I still adhere to my opinion.

In 1914, I happened to be in Australia, where I had met a number of German people. It was felt that many Germans were loyal to Australia and Britain, and that the war was neither desired by them nor of their doing. To illustrate the friendly and trustful atmosphere which existed, I actually made a wager with an Australian-born German that Germany would not win the war. (He was prepared to wager that the Allies would be beaten by Christmas.) Came a day when a British Naval Victory was announced, and my "friend" in a rash moment, tried to convince me that the news was a pack of lies. He told me that they (the local Germans) knew, and that they received the correct news through one of their local societies known as the Lieder Tafel. It was found to be in the interest of the State to intern Germans.

Denied Liberty

There was no question of brutal concentration camps. They were well treated, but rightly denied

their liberty. There was nothing inhuman about it, and there is nothing inhuman in internment camps subjects in Hongkong.

I realise that there have been pitiful examples of the hardships suffered by some German and Austrian exiles—mostly Jews—who have been cast penniless out of their countries. In common with the other parts of the Empire, we have assisted such cases. There is the possibility however—in fact, probability, of some refugees emulating the dual personality of Jekyll and Hyde. The risk is too great.

I well remember a simile in Australia. That country has considerable trouble in keeping in check various noxious weeds. It was suggested that Germany might be likened to a noxious and poisonous weed in Europe, but because some of the weed had become transplanted in Australia, it was absurd to class it as an entirely different and harmless genus.

Trust

After all, it is just a matter of trust. Britain trusted that war would be outlawed. Britain trusted the League of Nations. Britain trusted—and disarmed. Britain trusted the stranger within her gates. Mr. Chamberlain trusted Hitler—and to what a sorry and tragic state all that misplaced trust has brought us! It is because of our trust in the past that thousands of homes throughout the Empire are now suffering bereavement—that men, women and children are being made to suffer the torture of the damned—that freedom and happiness and well-being are memories of the past. Are we justified in continuing to trust? My answer, and I know it must be the answer of millions throughout the Empire, is NO!

I do not propose to continue this subject. I had hoped that it would not be necessary to refer to it again. I claim to have as kindly a nature as any man, but there comes a time in the affairs of man—if I may so put it—when the interest of self-preservation blind trust does not fit into the scheme of things.

France Defiant

STANDING at the very portal of civilisation, France, bloody, but defiant, is still holding the cursed hordes of Hitler at bay. By her side stand British soldiers—all facing the diabolical war machine of the Hun—a machine which makes the imagination of Jules Verne pale into insignificance. It is the hour of sacrifice, but the sacrifice will not have been in vain. The appalling tragedy in that it should be necessary, it is significant that neither Germany nor Italy has any friends in the world to-day. Some smaller nations must perforce keep their silence, for the threat of temporary extermination overshadows them. They will be able to speak in due time. The determination of the United States to stand by the Allies is more than heartening, and it is certain that before the freedom of peoples is stifled for ever, American soldiers and sailors will, if necessary, come to the aid of France, sorely tried. It is unthinkable that the ruthlessness of Germany can triumph.

Russia Recoils

IN the meantime, it is also con-soling to know that even Russia is beginning to recoil in horror at Germany's crime. She has indicated that Sweden shall not fall under German domination. There is further reason for the hope of the world's sanity by the settling of the Tientsin problem between Britain and Japan. Whatever may have actuated the Japanese in the last few years, it would appear that they too have a full understanding of what would happen in the world, if Germany became supreme. China and Japan may yet be able to compose their differences in the light of the European troubles, and join the nations which will smash all that Hitlerian stands for. Such a solution is not too much to hope for. The future peace and prosperity of China and Japan—of the whole world, depends upon the crushing of those whose lust for conquest and power knows no bounds. It is better that we should die for the sake of posterity, rather than live to see our children enslaved.



TEE FOR ONE

"Jackson, old boy, congratulate me. Kindly slap me on the back."

"Certainly, my dear fellow, but may I ask you why? You haven't got engaged, I hope?"

"No, no. This is something really important. I did the fourteenth in one yesterday. A blow in a million! The swipes to end all swipes!"

"But I don't understand. You look as fit as the proverbial Stradivarius. Were there no celebrations?"

"Perhaps I'm dense, but I still don't understand. Forgive my bluntness, but what's the hangover?"

"Hangovers? Haven't you heard? There aren't any nowadays. You just drink Gimlets, or take a long glass of Rose's Lime Juice after the jamboree. It's just a question of therapeutic action as a doctor once described it to me."

"So Rose's prevents the hangover after?"

"Really and truly. You know, old boy, you ought to keep a bottle of Rose's in your locker. Some day even you may do a hole in one!"

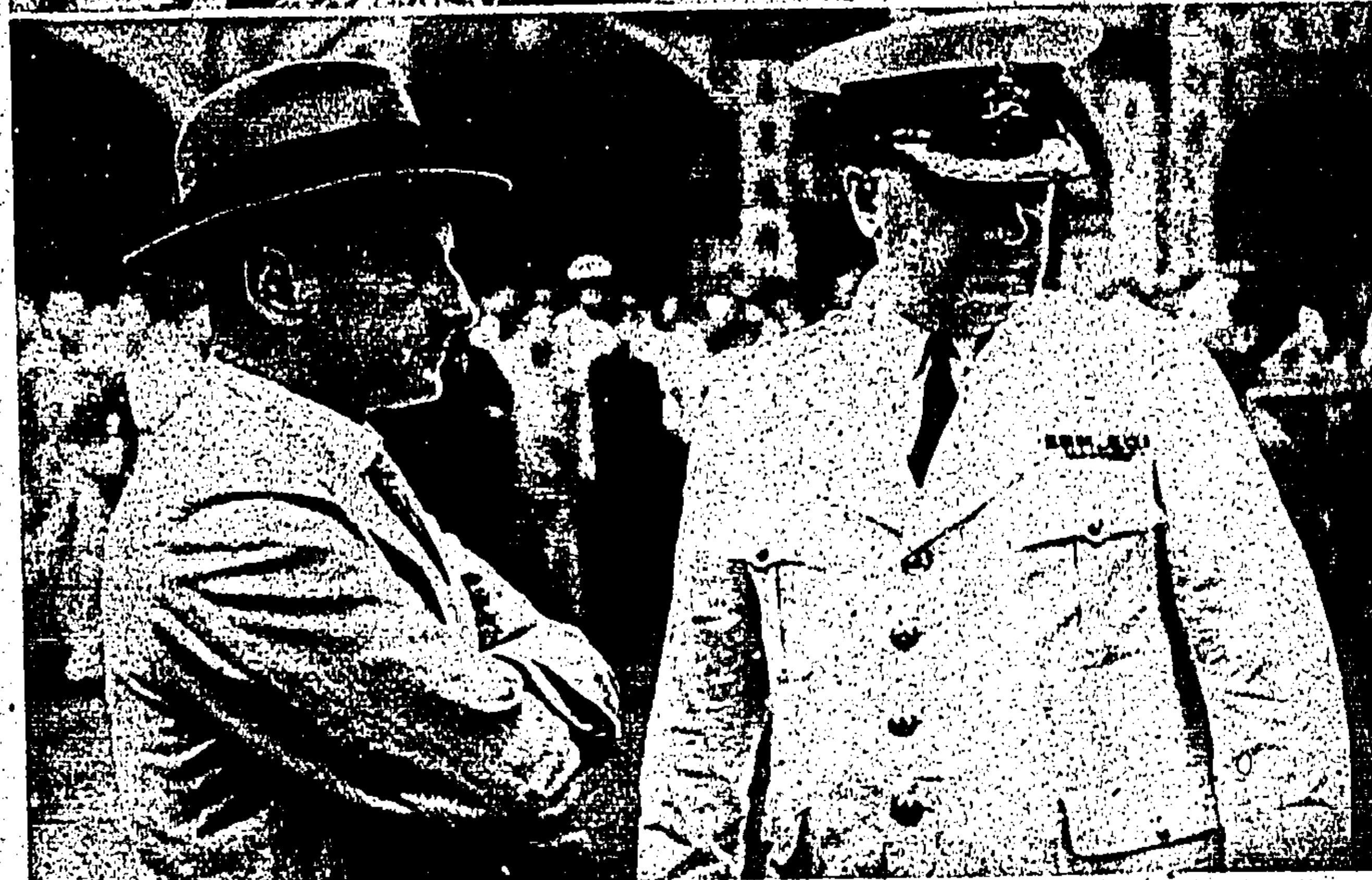
The Allies can look to China and be heartened.



PREFECTS—Here are the 1940 boys and girls Prefects of the Central British School, photographed with the headmaster, the Rev. G. E. S. Updell in the centre, and Miss Hall, senior mistress (extreme left) and Mr. D. McLellan, senior master, on extreme right. — Ming Yuen.



CHRISTENING—Group photograph taken after the christening at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday of the infant son of Mr. M. S. B. and Mrs. Keast.—Ming Yuen.



H.K. Does A.R.P. Exercises

A. R. P. DEMONSTRATION—Realistic A.R.P. exercises in city streets on Sunday last attracted thousands of onlookers. Some of them had vivid reactions both to the noise and the aromas as our picture at the top left cleverly reveals.

Top right shows some of the demonstrators being fitted with their decontamination suits.

Below, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. G. Perdue watching the exercises.

Opposite, a worker reporting suspected poison gas.

NEW SPORTS SHIRTS



There's such a cheerful array of Sports Shirts at Mackintosh's as there's never been before. Mostly with short sleeves—some to wear with ties, some with open collars, in every kind of cool summer materials and in the newest and brightest designs.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$13.50

All less 10% cash discount.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS



WEDDING—The above two pictures were taken at the wedding last week of Mr. Arthur Kemp of the Dockyard Police, and Miss Julie Smirke. Upper photograph shows the bride entering the Rosary Church, and below, her two bridesmaids, Miss Joyce Smirke and Miss Jane White.—Ming Yuen.

Summer Undies

Watson's Cotton Underwear

Cellular Panties

with wide legs \$2.50
with outside legs \$2.95

Briefs

for sports wear, in Peach and White \$2.50

Soft Cotton Vests

Very absorbent \$2.25

'Footlets'

for foot comfort with or without stockings \$1.30 pr.



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We use the finest Cluster Curl oil of Lavender, non-ammonia solution

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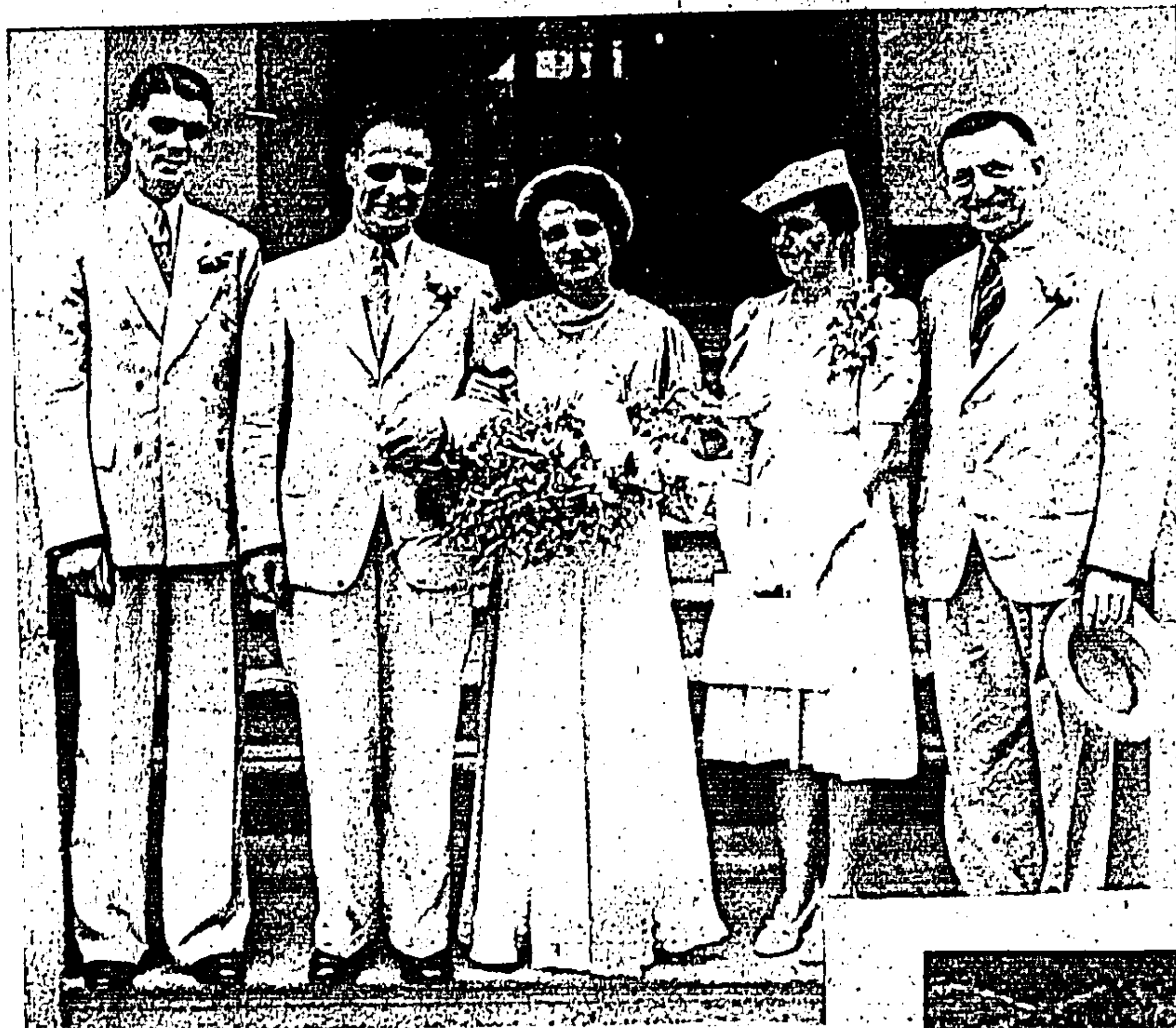
SUI LAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
323, Nathan Road, Kowloon



FAREWELL.—Flashlight picture of members of the Corps of Signals, H.K.V.D.C., taken at the farewell party to Cpl. Spore and Cpl. Macleady.—Ming Yuen.



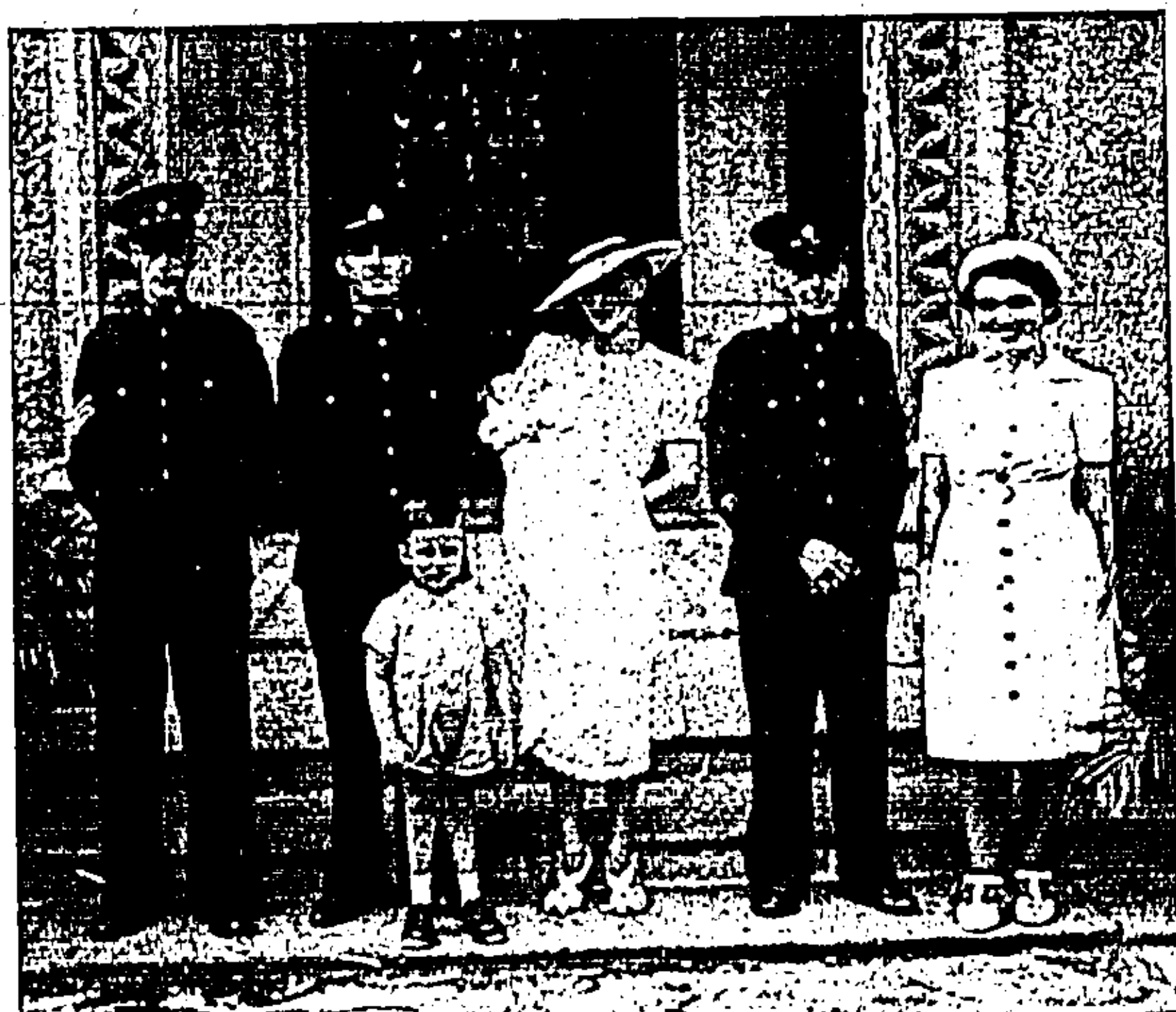
ENEMY ALIENS.—With the increased threat of invasion, the British Government have taken active steps to round up enemy aliens in the country. Here we see a long procession on their way to an internment camp in a northern town.



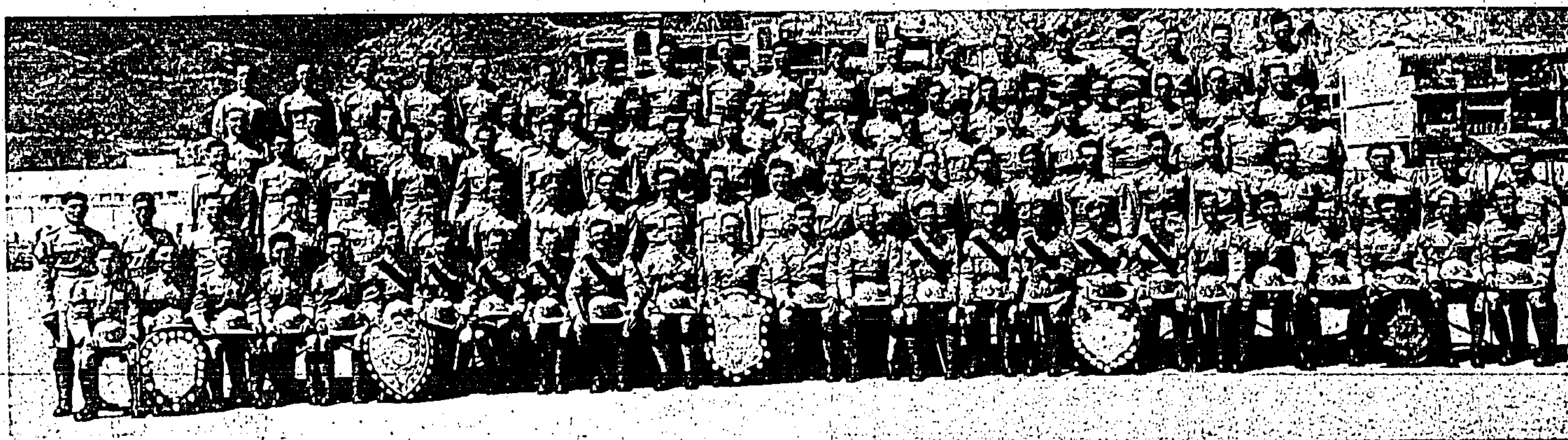
MARRIED.—The bridal party caught by the camera after the wedding last week of Mr. J. Bruce, of China Light and Power, and Miss Chalmers. The wedding took place at the Kowloon Union Church.—Ming Yuen.



AFTER THE CEREMONY.—Bride and Bridegroom, surrounded by their many friends, snapped after the wedding last week at the Rosary Church of Mr. A. Kemp and Miss J. Smirke.—Ming Yuen.

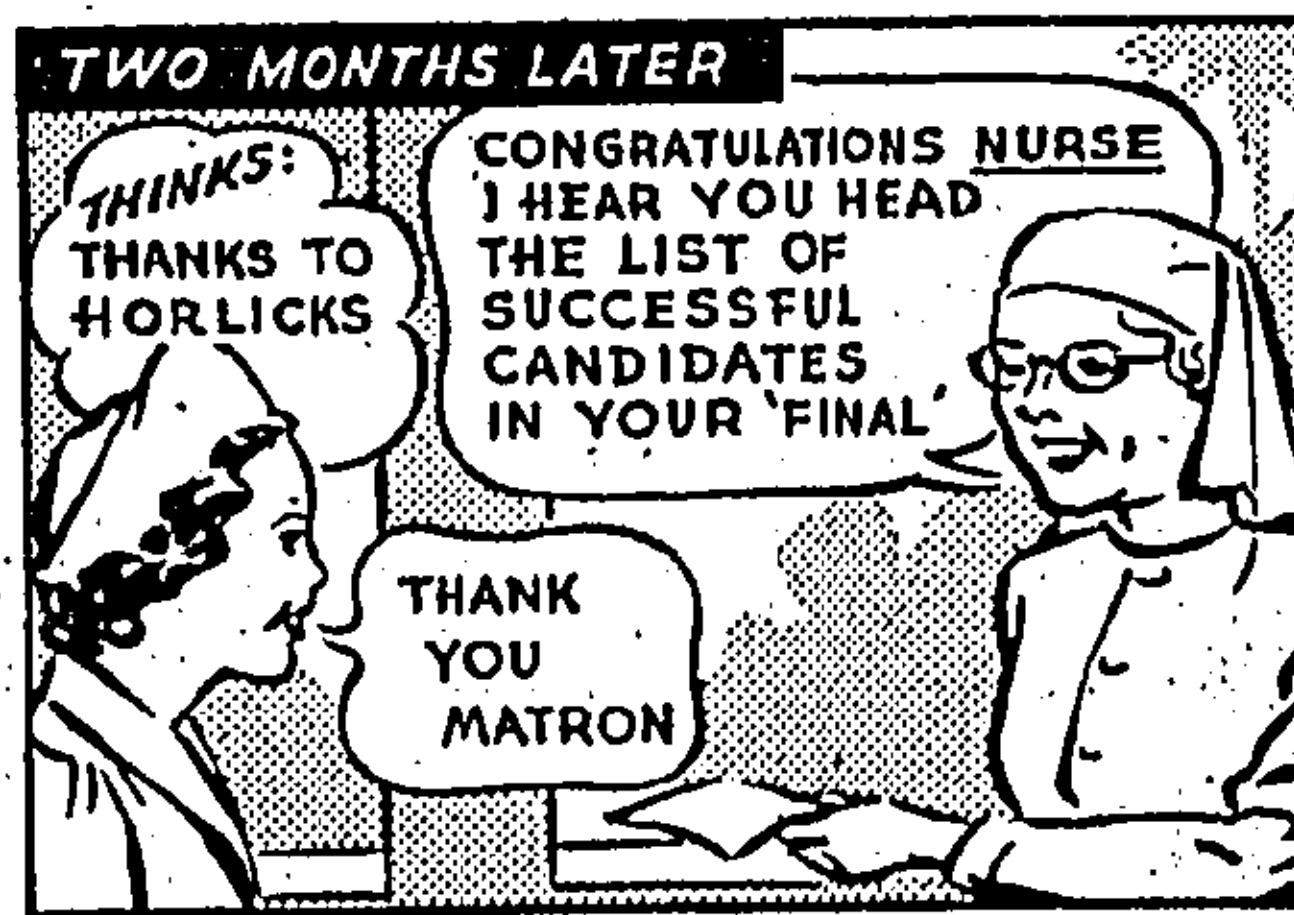


CHRISTENED.—Sergeant and Mrs. G. Skinner, and friends, photographed outside St. John's Cathedral last Sunday after the christening of their infant daughter.—Ming Yuen.



WRONG CAPTIONS.—When we published the above photograph last week, we unfortunately made an error in the captions and described the picture as representing the H.K.S.B. Royal Artillery. Actually the above group shows the "A" Company, the Middlesex Regiment, winners of the Athletic Shield, the Albuhera Shield, the Cross-Country Shield, and the Sun Wai Football Shield, as well as the Inter-Company football competition.—Ming Yuen.

HOSPITAL PROBATIONER ALMOST MISSES PROMOTION



DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS USE HORLICKS IN HOSPITAL TESTS

RECENTLY tests were made in a great hospital on men and women who complained of always feeling tired.

It was found that these people had an excess of acid waste products in their blood during sleep.

This acid waste kept the brain and nerves 'on edge' all night, even though the rest of the body was sound asleep.

But when Horlicks was given to these people last thing at night, this excess acid waste was completely neutralised. They woke refreshed, with increased energy and vitality.

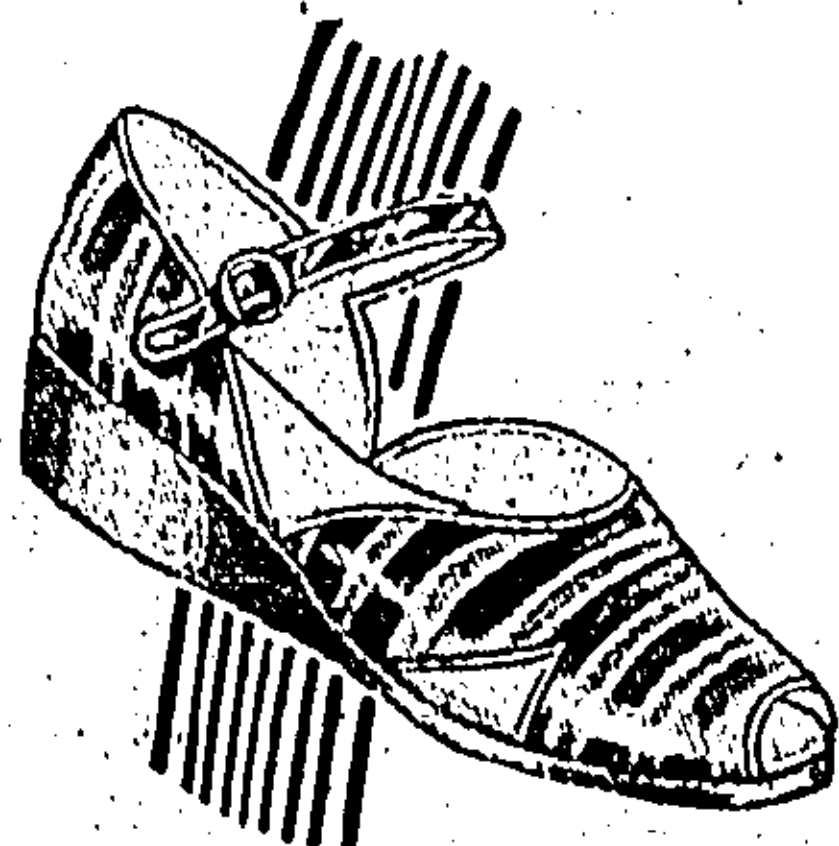
DO YOU FEEL WORN OUT, DEPRESSED, OR NERVOUS? DO YOU EVEN AWAKE TIRED?

Take

HORLICKS

THEN YOU WILL SLEEP SOUNDLY—WAKE REFRESHED AND HAVE EXTRA ENERGY ALL DAY

STYLES THAT ARE DISTINCTIVE—
—INTERESTING



NEW "PLAY" SHOES
JUST RECEIVED IN
SEVERAL COLOURS.

GORDON'S LTD.

Fleet Air Arm Attack At Trondheim NAZI WARSHIP IS HIT BY BOMBS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, June 14 (UP).—The Admiralty to-day announced that the German battleship Scharnhorst was hit once—maybe twice—by bombing planes attached to the Fleet Air Arm in Trondheim Fjord on Thursday morning.

Auxiliary Cruiser Sunk

The Admiralty also announced that the 17,046-ton auxiliary cruiser Scotstoun has been sunk by a German submarine.

Two officers and four ratings are feared to have been killed but the remainder of the crew have been landed at a British port.

The ship put up a gallant fight and sank with her guns still in action and the gunners up to their waists in water.

This is the third auxiliary cruiser to be sunk, the others being the Rawalpindi and the Carnarvon.

Naval Units Attacked
LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—An Admiralty communique says that aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out an attack on German naval units in Trondheim Fjord early yesterday.

Information is now received that one hit about a funnel was obtained with a heavy bomb on the battleship Scharnhorst.

It is also reported that possibly a second hit was registered on the same ship.

Loss Of The Scotstoun
Another Admiralty communique states that the armed cruiser Scotstoun was sunk yesterday by a U-boat.

Two officers and four ratings are missing and are feared to have lost their lives.

The remainder of the officers and ship's company have landed at a British port.

The Scotstoun was formerly the 17,000 ton Anchor liner, Calcutta.

Sinking Described
The Scotstoun had a complement of 350, including men from all parts of Great Britain and others from Newfoundland.

Following the explosion, the crew were able to meet on deck, which meant the saving of many lives.

The vessel went down with her guns still firing and the gunners were up to their waists in water.

The periscope of the U-boat could be seen 250 yards away, and those feeding one of the guns had to hold the shells above their heads to prevent them from being damaged by the water as the Scotstoun went down.

After the men had been in the lifeboats about eight hours, they were picked up by British naval craft.

The survivors believe that the gun crew managed to sink the U-boat.

PROPAGANDA BY ITALIAN CONSUL

Warning Issued To The New York Police
NEW YORK, June 14 (Reuter).—A memorandum accusing the Italian Consulate-General of engaging in propaganda activities has been distributed to the New York Police with instructions to make arrests whenever necessary.

The memorandum says: "A survey demonstrates that officials of the Italian Consulate-General, aided by diplomatic immunity, are engaging in propaganda."

"The facts demonstrate beyond doubt that the three organisations which supplanted the old Fascist League are as thick as thieves in the dissemination of Fascist doctrine. Their activities are directed, supported and controlled by the Italian Consul-General in New York."

Americans Upset By Fall Of Paris
WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuter).—News of the fall of Paris has left Americans dispirited and sad, but it is too early to say what effect it will have on American policy.

Paris has long been the Mecca for Americans going abroad and many love it second only to their own capital.

Skyscraper Plan In Kowloon Abandoned

The plan to build a 16-storey block of flats on the site of the old Rose Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon, has been abandoned.

It is believed that the owners will now erect a block of shops. All but one of the tenants of the terrace have already left.

Rose Terrace is one of the oldest buildings in Tsim Sha Tsui.

Famous Kowloon Landmark
It was built during the sixties by the late Mathias Azevedo, one of the Portuguese pioneers of Hong Kong.

This was soon after the first European-style building on the mainland had been erected at Yau Ma Tei.

Mr. Azevedo was for many years accountant and chief clerk of the old firm of Wootton and Deacon, since succeeded by Deacons. He had a reputation for frugality.

TANGIER OCCUPIED

Spain Acts For The Sultan Of Morocco

MADRID, June 14 (Reuter).

Tangier has been occupied in the name of the Sultan of Morocco, it is officially stated, in order to safeguard the neutrality of the zone.

All existing services will continue to function normally.

Situation Calm

TANGIER, June 14 (Reuter).—The situation is calm following the occupation of this international zone by 1,200 Spanish and Moroccan soldiers.

It is stated that the international status of this zone continues.

The occupation was carried out after the French authorities had been notified of the Spanish intention.

FATIGUE DRILL FOR VOLUNTEERS

If They Are Naughty

To-day's issue of the "Govern-

ment Gazette" publishes an amendment to the Volunteer Ordinance, 1933.

In Section 15 (1) (i) of the Ordinance the following words have been added:

"The Commandant, without proceeding to discharge the volunteer as aforesaid, may if he thinks fit reprimand him or require him to undergo extra drills, fatigues, or suitable training by way of punishment for neglect of duty or misconduct. Any refusal or failure of the volunteer to undergo such punishment shall be deemed an obstruction within the meaning of section 28."

Netherlands And Italy

The Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hongkong has been informed by the Royal Netherlands Government, temporarily resident in London, that although Italy has not expressed a declared war on the Netherlands, there exists in principle solidarity with Great Britain and France.

Diplomatic and consular relations between the Netherlands and Italy have been severed. Italy has declared its inability to allow the presence of a Netherlands Minister in Rome, as the Netherlands are at war with Germany. The Netherlands Minister left Italy on Thursday.

The Royal Netherlands Government has declared the position of the Italian Minister at the Court of H.M. Queen Wilhelmina terminated and Italian consuls have been requested to leave the Netherlands Indies.

£40,000 Subscribed For Air Fund
CAIRO, June 14 (Reuter).—The East India Fund for British War Services has sent £10,000 to the air Ministry for the construction of aircraft to be known as "East India Flight."

The contributions to the fund now total £40,000.

Broadcasts In Indian

The Hongkong Broadcasting Station is now putting out programmes in Punjabi and Urdu on ZBC 260 metres at the following times:

Tuesdays 7.30—9 p.m.
Other days of the week except Sundays 8.30 p.m.

These programmes consist of the News, Music and Talks and should prove of great value to the local Indian community in general.

DUNKIRK HEROES DECORATED

Receive Awards From King's Hands

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).

His Majesty the King decorated officer heroes of the Dunkirk evacuation to-day during a 60 miles tour of the division of the troops of the Southern Command.

Lieut.-Colonel Desmond Harrison, Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel Given, East Yorks; and Lieut.-Colonel Knox, Royal Ulster Rifles received the D.S.O.

Several hundred Royal Engineers were drawn up in the field when His Majesty left his car to inspect them.

Recipient's Surprise

His Majesty pinned the medal on Lieut.-Colonel Harrison who won it when the Royal Engineers went into action north of Dunkirk and held a vital part of the line against a superior force.

The second D.S.O. was awarded in the grounds of a large private house to Lieut.-Colonel Given. He was completely surprised for he did not know of his decoration.

During the day, His Majesty spoke to many officers and men who were wearing decorations for gallantry during the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Inspiring Stories Of Valour
LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—Inspiring accounts of personal courage and resource during the recent operations in Flanders appear in connection with the list of awards made by the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Colonel H. D. K. Money, Royal Scots, was awarded a D.S.O. He led his battalion until wounded and then insisted upon being brought to Brigade Headquarters to report.

Colonel Dennis Walter Furlong also received a D.S.O. He assumed command of the Sixth Infantry Brigade which held the enemy for 48 critical hours in the Aire La Bassée sector notwithstanding very heavy casualties. The Brigade was finally surrounded but the indomitable remnants were led back to the British lines by Colonel Furlong's gallant leadership and example.

Saved Many Lives

The D.S.O. was also awarded to Captain Rodney George Watson of the Royal Scots who, after the failure of the counter-attack on the Scheldt on May 21, immediately went forward and reorganised the troops with utter disregard of personal danger thereby saving many lives. On May 22, he personally brought in two survivors of the counter-attack and on May 24 he led a successful counter-attack.

Lieut. Colonel Eric Lechmen Stephenson, of the Dorsets, also received a D.S.O. He skillfully withdrew a remnant of his battalion on May 28 when the Dorsets were surrounded near Festubert. He guided his men through the German lines and by means of swimming and wading sent them across the River Lys to the British lines.

Completely Surrounded

The fifth officer to receive a D.S.O. was Lieut. Colonel George Patrick Miller, of the Cameron Highlanders, who inspired his men at La Bassée to hold out to the last. They were completely surrounded causing the enemy many casualties. When ordered to withdraw what remained of the battalion, Lieut. Colonel Miller led them to headquarters through the enemy lines. Their resistance prevented the enemy from turning the flank of the French troops on their left.

Major Leonard Francis, Morling, of the Royal Engineers, has also received a D.S.O. On May 27 at St. Venant they were cut off by the enemy and, with great resource, he led his company through the enemy column. After two more encounters with the enemy he brought his company through in good order. They marched 40 miles in 14 hours.

French Admiral Decorated

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—His Majesty the King has approved the award of Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath to the French Admiral Abrial for services in connection with the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Dunkirk.

The Knight Commander of the Bath is also conferred on General Blanchard and General de la Laurencie in recognition of distinguished services in the recent operations in Belgium and Northern France.

The Companionship of the Order of the Bath is conferred on Brigadier General Marie Emile Bethouart in recognition of distinguished service in the recent operations in Norway.

"A NATION DEFENDED BY SUCH MEN AND LOVED BY SUCH WOMEN MUST SOONER OR LATER ATTAIN VICTORY"

QUEEN'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN OF FRANCE

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth broadcast to the women of France to-day.

She said she was broadcasting to the women of a heroic and glorious France which was defending her own soil and the liberty of the world.

Her Majesty expressed "affection and admiration which their sufferings and courage awake in our hearts."

She continued with a tribute to the French Army fighting with energy and a tenacity which had never been equalled in history.

Queen's Love For France
"We are thinking also of the French women," Her Majesty continued, "who are following with heartfelt suspense the course of the immense battle in which their menfolk are engaged. I who always loved France so warmly share in your suffering and feel it."

Her Majesty recalled her visit to Paris with King George two years ago "when I felt the heart of the women of France beating close to mine."

"The bearing of the French women in this war has been as noble as the bearing of the men. They have borne without complaint invasion, bombardment, loss of possessions and the destruction of their homes. We know they would contribute gladly all they have, even life itself, to ensure the safety of their country."

Must Finally Win
"A nation defended by such men and loved by such women must sooner or later attain victory."

"Such a nation deserves as their right the unqualified support of all free peoples."

The Queen recalled when she spoke in a hospital to the French wounded at Dunkirk and asked how they were getting on. Every one of them, even the most severely wounded, replied cheerfully "Ca va."

"Maintenant Ca va"
"I believe that heartedly that after these hard days the time will come when our two peoples will by their endurance and hard work have made good their armaments and deficiencies and will also be able to say to each other 'Maintenant Ca va'."

"This hope I owe to the courage of your wounded. I want to bring it to you tonight with the most affectionate sympathy of all the British women who are ready in the cause of our common victory to vie with the sacrifices which are your crown and the crown of France," Her Majesty concluded.

Italy's Big Mistake
Intervention Can't Win The War
LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).

The Ankara "Tasviri Efkar" says: "The Italians are mistaken if they think that their intervention will hasten the end."

"The destruction of Britain and France, and the parceling out of the British Empire is not so easy that can be achieved by Italian intervention or the use by Germany of 4,000 tanks and 6,000 aircraft."

Indefinite War
"Even supposing the Democracies are beaten on the Western Front, the Italians and Germans will have to resign themselves to continue the war indefinitely in an endeavour to secure the spoils."

"The gates of Gibraltar and Suez, upon which Italy depends for supplies, are barred. Thus her position is weak compared with that of the Allies."

Syrian Press Condemns
LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—The Syrian Press is extraordinarily unanimous in condemning Italian treachery and cowardice in joining the Hitlerian barbarism and in stabbing her neighbour and benefactor in the back.

The "Asharq" says that the world will soon see an Arab and Moslem army fighting the Italians and their supporters.

Communication To Be Restored
LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—Permission for re-opening radio-telegraphic communications between Holland and the Dutch East Indies has been given by the German authorities in Holland, according to the Hibernian Radio Station, which stated that such communications may only be used for commercial purposes.

Private communications will not be allowed as long as Germans in the Dutch East Indies are treated as enemy aliens and do not enjoy their freedom.

Motorists Must Supply Photos
Applicants for issue or renewal of motor driving licences will now be required to supply two passport-size photographs, states the Government Gazette issued to-day.

This new amendment to the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation will come into force as from July 1 this year.

The Traffic Inspector, Mr. S. C. Saunders points out that photographs with a glossy back will not be considered suitable as they can not be pasted easily for filing.

HONGKONG DEFENCE RESERVE

Many Members Are Re-Assigned

The following re-assignments in the Hongkong Defence Reserve were notified in the "Government Gazette" to-day:

Messrs. E. W. Blackmore, W. G. Calder, P. S. Cassidy, G. E. Costello, H. G. Eales, D. D. Forbes, G. Forster, A. C. Graves, F. H. Hanna, G. A. C. Herklotz, F. Herridge, W. E. Kirby, T. L. Knight, S. H. Langston, S. Lillcrap, F. E. Nash, W. Paterson, A. H. Roberts, J. Russell, G. W. Sewell, and G. E. Whithell have been re-assigned from the Key Posts Group to the General Group for Essential Services in the Hongkong Defence Reserve.

Messrs. A. S. Abbott, W. B. Adams, A. Bower, G. Campbell, F. S. Elliott, W. C. Excell, H. H. Fantham, C. L. Farmer, D. Forbes, J. Harrop, J. J. Hoffman, F. D. Hunter, F. J. Jeacock, J. F. Lawrie, D. Lyon, A. McArthur, T. J. B. MacIntyre, R. McKibbin, R. Main, W. Melrose, S. W. Minshall, H. S. Martin, P. L. Morpheus, J. A. D. Morrison, P. Morrison, R. B. M. Norris, F. A. Norton, J. O'Sullivan, F. K. Robinson, J. Petherick, E. K. Robertson, J. F. Robinson, C. G. Secluna, W. F. Smith, C. E. Stewart, J. B. Thomson, J. A. Watson, F. J. Wilkinson, W. R. J. Wilkinson, F. J. Willey, J. Wood, R. M. Wright, W. Wright, and R. L. Wyllie have been re-assigned from the Key Posts Group to the General Group for Essential Services in the Hongkong Defence Reserve.

Messrs. L. R. Andrews, K. Keen, H. A. McKay, W. M. Barton and E. R. Child have been re-assigned from the General Group for Essential Services to the Combatant Group in the Hongkong Defence Reserve.

Mr. R. J. Cox has been re-assigned from the Combatant Group to the General Group for Essential Services in the Hongkong Defence Reserve.

Messrs. G. L. Rapp and W. E. Rickwood have been permitted to quit the Hongkong Defence Reserve.

Turkey Still Considering Position Vis-a-Vis Russia Is Vital

ISTANBUL, June 14 (Reuter).

A meeting of the Republican People's Party at Ankara this morning was followed by a full meeting of the Turkish Parliament this afternoon.

The exact terms of Turkey's attitude towards the entry of Italy into the war were discussed. Commentators emphasise that Turkey is proceeding loyally, but carefully and is taking all necessary factors into consideration.

Thus she has been forced to review not only the Italian intentions but also her attitude to her immediate neighbours—Russia, for instance, with a large common frontier off Turkey.

Sympathies With Allies
Although her sympathies are overwhelmingly for the Allies it is pointed out that Turkey is still legally a neutral country.

This was shown by her action yesterday in initiating a £4,000,000 trade agreement with Germany which was the culmination of two months of strenuous effort by Captain von Papen.

Nevertheless, Turkey's defensive preparations continue.

Recruiting offices in Ankara and Istanbul have been very active enrolling specialists in various trades.

Attack On The Maginot Line

Action Sweeps Along Entire Front

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).

A French evening communique says that from the sea to Argonne, the battle continued on the whole front, but at certain points with less violence.

The withdrawal ordered, as announced in this morning's communique, was effected according to plan.

Our troops counter-attacked several times.

Violent Nazi Attack
This morning the enemy launched a very violent attack, accompanied by tanks and aircraft, against our positions west of the Saar. It was repulsed with heavy losses.

Last night a special formation of fleet aircraft, commanded by Captain Dailiere, bombed and set off storage tanks in the region of Venice. Another formation dropped pamphlets on Rome.

"What a wonderful surprise!" she said



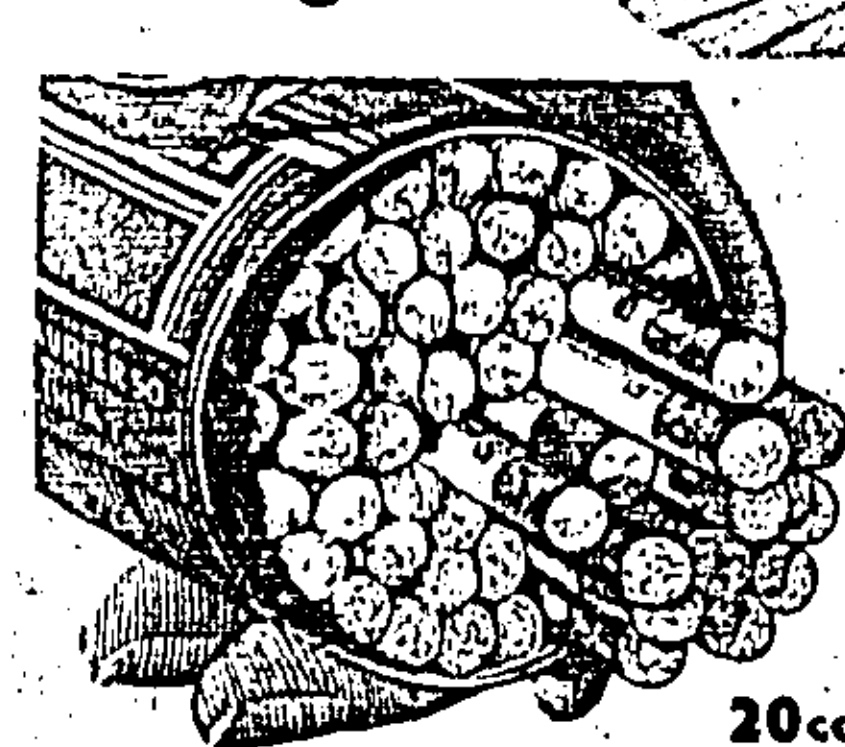
"Just when I was feeling dreadfully homesick, who should come out of the blue but you!"

HE SAID.

"Enter the bad penny, at just the right moment! Let's find a sheltered spot where we can sit and smoke."

SHE SAID

"du Maurier as always! You haven't changed a bit and I don't blame you. There'll never be a cooler cigarette."



"You're right. To my mind du Maurier have the one thing that improves the flavour of good Virginia tobacco—a perfect filter tip!"

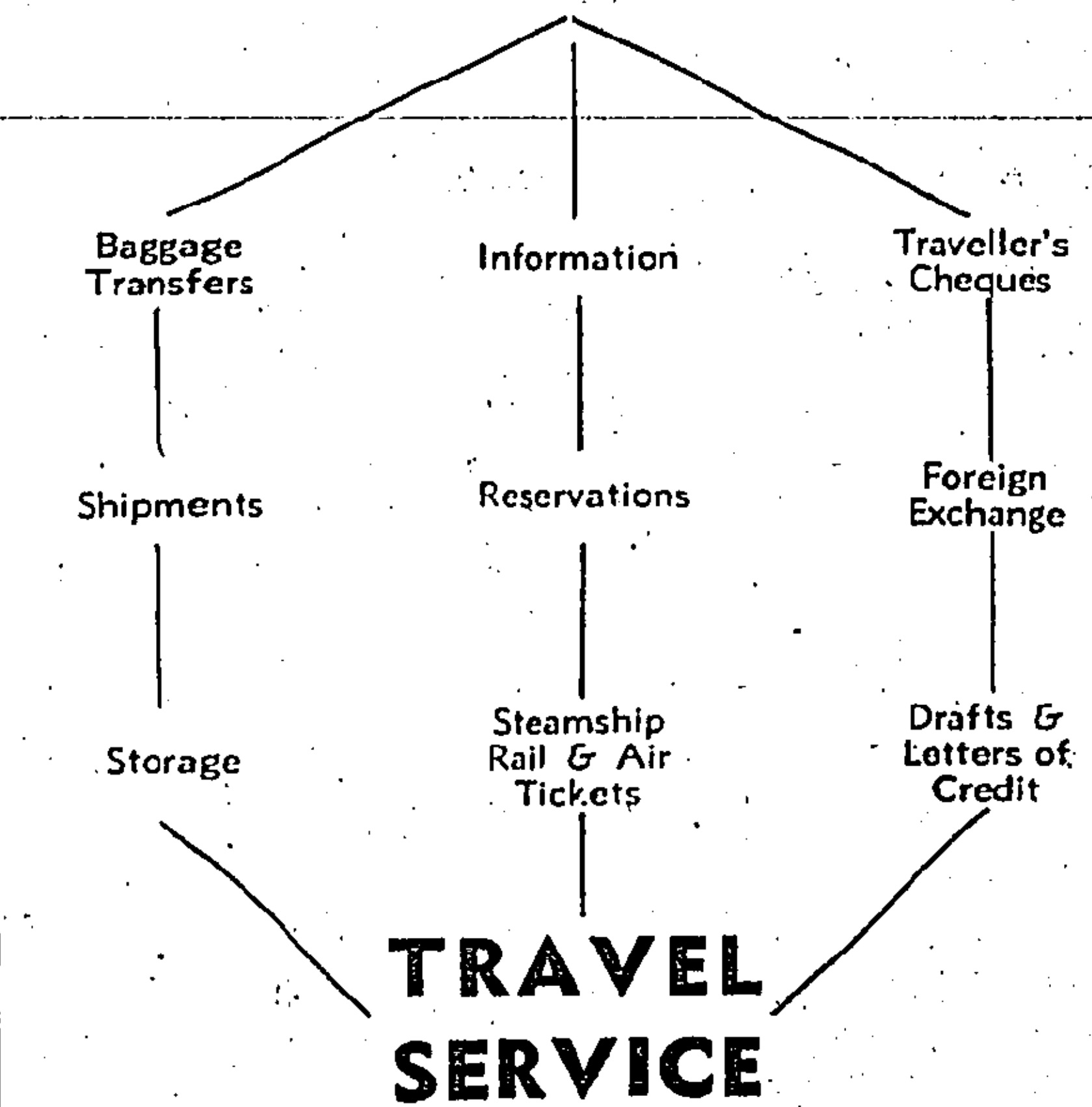
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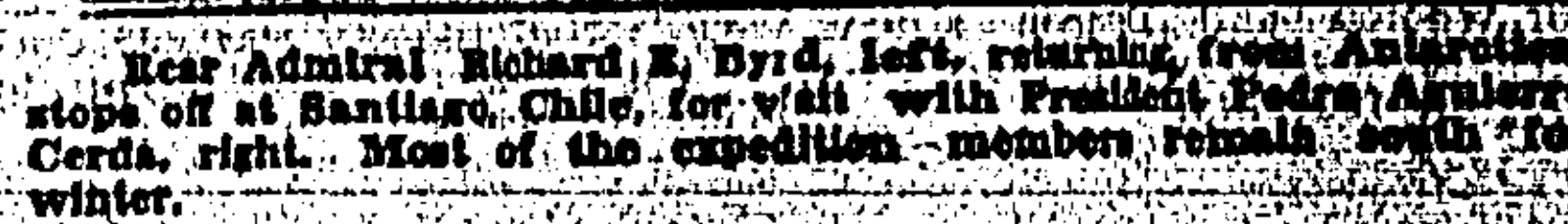


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HALF OF A MINUTE
TO GO LADS**



Vivid Pictures Of The Famed Grenadier Guards In Action In France



**HERE WE GO!
OVER THE TOP!**



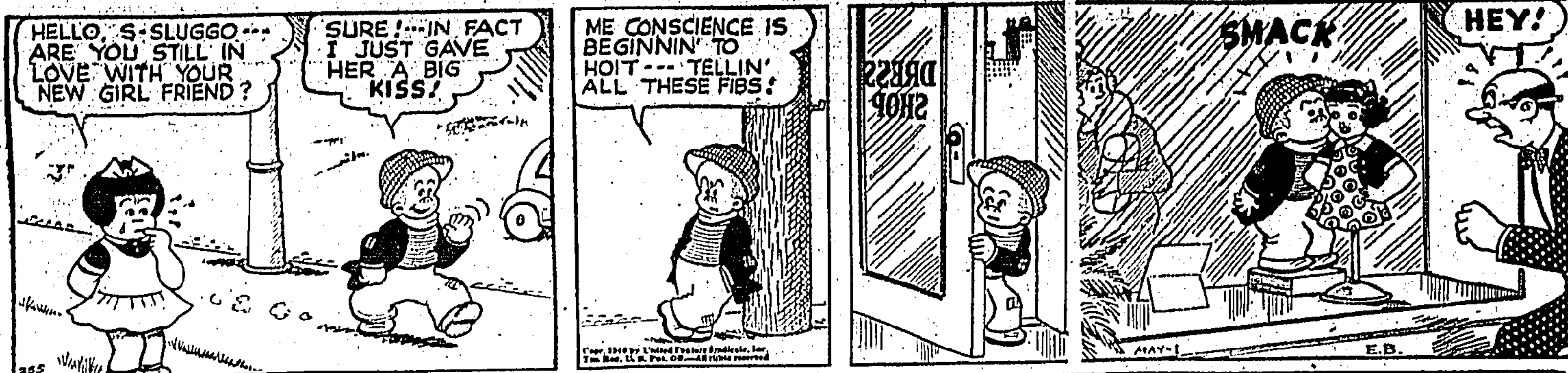
**AND LET 'EM
HAVE IT BOYS!**



GRENADIERS MAN THE LINE.—This series of British official photographs vividly illustrate the manner in which the Grenadier Guards, one of England's crack regiments, are playing their part in the defence of France and Britain. The three photographs running from top left to bottom right depict a charge from one of the front line trenches against advancing Nazi infantry. The corporal of the unit, whistle ready between his lips, closely watches the time for the command. "Over the top," he utters tensely awaits the order. Half a minute later the signal is given and the men crawl over the top of the parapet. The third view shows the men clambering to the top of the trench to meet the advancing enemy lines. A happy contrast from the grimaces of trench warfare is given in the top right picture, where one of the Guards lights up his pipe during a quiet interval on the front. Middle extreme left shows some of the Grenadiers going up to the lines. Lower right, the boys have a little rest and brush up in between the more serious aspects of their life in the front line.



NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

The Case of the "Soldier's Heart" V.A.D.s See Marvels To Help In Work They May Have To Do

By LOUISE MORGAN
FLORENCE NIGHT-INGALE has put her lamp in the hands of the war nurses of 1940.
They are trimming the wick and brightening the flame at the annual Nursing Exhibition and Conference in New Horticultural Hall, S.W.
Only nurses and doctors and others connected with the nursing and medical profession are admitted.

Vivid Photographs
V.A.D.s from all over the country were examining the exhibits with the zeal of experts. With two from Somerset I studied a mural display of ten war diseases, made graphically realistic with life-size photographs.
One, "soldier's heart," was first noticed after the retreat from Mons in the last war. Men used to collapse from pain over the heart and breathlessness.
But nobody died of it, and it was finally discovered not to be a heart disease at all, but the temporary result of strain on certain types of men.
They now call it "Effort Syndrome," and nurses are prepared to meet it. "Patients" recover quickly when they realise it is not serious.

Way To Blighy
We also accompanied a "ghost soldier" through a 50-year-long picture gallery which showed him being taken wounded from a shell barrage in the Maginot Line to the peace of a comfortable room somewhere in Blighy.
On the way we went with him through a first-aid post in a dug-out, an advance dressing station under gunfire, a casualty clearing station, base hospital and hospital ship.
A "nurses' non-stop school" is being held throughout the week in the conference hall.
Here some of the most famous specialists in the country will discuss by lecture and film the newest technique with gunshot wounds.

Try The Oslo Breakfast It Costs 2d.

LONDONERS are to be introduced to "the Oslo breakfast."
It is described as a dinner for children, consists of skim milk, cheese, coarse brown bread and raw fruit, and costs—two pence.
The Oslo breakfast originated in Norway and has been successfully tried out in London. Children who were given it grew heavier and taller and had clearer skins than those on normal diet.

—And A 5d. Dinner

Dead Cat Note Gaols Him

Something new in "pay or else" collection letters—a dead cat with note attached—landed Robert James, 30, in Oakland Jail.
James, who lives at 670 Fourteenth street, Oakland, claimed Walter La Sheer of 1014 Brush street owed him \$1.75 for work and \$20 for a watch.
La Sheer offered him Bobby, a cat, as a \$5 payment. James took the cat.
La Sheer answered a knock at the door, found a cardboard box with the strangled cat, a note attached: "I am giving you last warning by sending this cat to let you know that you have 30 days to bring that money or you will be like Robby in this box. And don't try to move or I will find you."
Police held James for investigation, said he admitted the note, but claimed it was only a desperate attempt to collect.
head injuries and other war casualties.
Among the films will be one depicting the birth of a baby, which only doctors and nurses have ever seen, lent by Dame Louise Mellroy.

Making A Window-Box Without Soil

By ALBERT GURIE

HYDROPONICS is becoming a household word with flat-dwellers. They visualise the immense possibilities of growing plants in window-boxes without all the disadvantages of obtaining and using soil.

I would prefer to use sand as a support for plants in a window-box. Here is an idea which is both efficient and labour saving.
Construct an ordinary watertight window-box. Then at the top of one side, running the full length of the inside of the box, fit a narrow reservoir, forming a sort of miniature window-box inside the larger one. This should have a lid to exclude light.
Drainage Trough
In the inner side of the reservoir, at the bottom and below the level of the sand, several small holes must be drilled.
Now make up a shallow wooden drainage trough exactly the same length and width of the window-box. So that the solution can drain into it, several small holes should be made in the bottom of the window-box, over which must be placed pieces of broken crock and a small heap of fine gravel, to prevent sand running through.
The solution in the reservoir will gradually run into the sand, keep it moist, and percolate through to the draining trough.
To get the solution back into the reservoir, bore a hole low down in one end of the drainage trough and insert a rubber cork with a right angled length of glass tubing running through it.
By attaching to each end a rubber bulb with a tube—similar to that on a scent spray—it will be an easy matter to pump back the solution into the reservoir.

TELEVISION FOR AEROPLANES

LONDON, (UP).—Science is busy trying to devise a television apparatus of sufficiently reasonable size to go into an aeroplane which would be used for spotting the enemy and showing the pictures direct on a screen back in the home aerodrome or aircraft carrier.
Lord Chatfield, in the House of Lords, said that the Admiralty had already devised a television through which the captain of a warship could watch his shells falling on the enemy. The set was working perfectly, but being the size of a table, was too cumbersome a thing to be carried in an aeroplane.
Germany was busy with a similar idea at least four years ago and German scientists were urged to develop it with "as little delay as possible."

CLASH IN ALPS

Rome, June 14.
A communique today states that there have been activities by small detachments in some areas of the Alpine front. An enemy attempt to seize a pass had been repulsed. Reuter.

"Alice Blue Gown" Is Sung By Chinese Quartette In Chinese

Popular War-Time Song Hits

LONDON, (UP).—One of the biggest song hits of today—played, sung and danced to everywhere—is "Eighteenth Century Drawing Room" which started life as an instrumental piece and is based on Mozart's Sonata.
There is a tremendous crop of new songs alternating between the gay and lively—as a possible alternative to black-out and war depression—and highly sentimental as befits war-time.

The most popular are:—
Why Does My Heart Go Boom?
There'll Always Be All England.
Somewhere In France.
Till the Lights of London Shine Again.
Well Meet Again.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones.
Goodbye Sally.
Wish Me Luck.
Scatterbrain.
Bella Bambina.
Cheerio! I'll Be Seeing You.
And of course, the two soldiers' favourites "Hang Out The Washing On The Bleeders Line" and "Roll Out The Barrel".

GIRL CATCHES THIEF

Intercept Hockey Player Chases Snatcher
Miss Hilda Reid, intercept hockey player, was the victim of a bag-snatching incident in Kowloon last night.
While waiting for a bus in Nathan Road, about 8.30 p.m., a Chinese snatched her handbag from behind. Miss Reid chased and apprehended him after a short struggle. She was given assistance by passers-by.
Mrs. Patterson, of Saitann Terrace, Shaukiwan, reported to the Police yesterday that on a path leading to her house, a Chinese bumped into her and snatched her handbag. Mrs. Patterson raised an alarm but no body was nearby to give assistance and the robber escaped.

A KING RIDES AGAIN



Danes did not resist Nazi invasion, so King Christian is permitted his usual morning horserack rides in Copenhagen. His brother, King Haakon of Norway, is now in England following the capitulation of Norway.

HOLLYWOOD.—Three men and a woman have just demonstrated to studio musicians that even music speaks in a different language when it goes Chinese. The demonstration occurred when the quartette, all Chinese, undertook to render a Chinese version (both words and music) of the famous song, "Alice Blue Gown."

The rendition was for a sequence in RKO Radio's new film, "Irene." Anna Neagle, the star, sings the song in its original waltz time. Then follow sequences showing how the song is played and sung in various countries as it sweeps around the world.
It goes swing in Harlem. In France, it becomes a march to martial horns. In South America, it rumbles. And so on. But the musical arrangers at the studio had no trouble with any of these. Difficulties arose only when it came to translating the song into Chinese music.
"For," said the head of the music department, "the Chinese have a musical scale different from all other peoples."

The Chinese musical scale, in fact, has only five basic tones. The Occidental scale, on the other hand, has seven basic tones plus the five sharps and flats of the black keys on the piano. Moreover, the trio of male musicians who showed up at RKO Radio studio with Jardin Wong, the singer, were all but buried beneath an armload of weird musical instruments. The chief musical arranger took one look at them, clasped his head, gasped.
"What are they?" Bird-like Miss Wong, a fragile beauty like a figure come to life from an old Willow Pattern plate, rattled off. "They are yut kum, a dok, a yee yuen, a woo kum, a yee woo." "And a head-ache," groaned the music chief.

However, odd instruments finally tuned, the m.d. and his Chinese musicians got down to the business of translating "Alice Blue Gown" into Chinese music. Miss Wong herself translated the words. . . . Then they rehearsed preparatory to recording the number for both camera and microphone.
Said Miss Wong, American university graduate: "What will our honourable ancestors think of this?"
Said Herbert Wilcox, producer-director of "Irene," who was lending a critical ear: "They'll think it's lovely—I hope."



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\$750 Legacy For Golf Club

Chorley Wood Golf Club, Hertfordshire, is to receive a legacy of £750 under the will, published recently, of the Hon. Arthur A. Capell, of The Dolls House, Chorley Wood.
The Croquet Association receives £100, both gifts being "in consideration of the great interest I have derived from these bodies."
Mr. Capell, who was a son of the 16th Earl of Essex, left £10,000.

Military Jul. 28/51.
BRUSHES
by "KENT" of London.
II



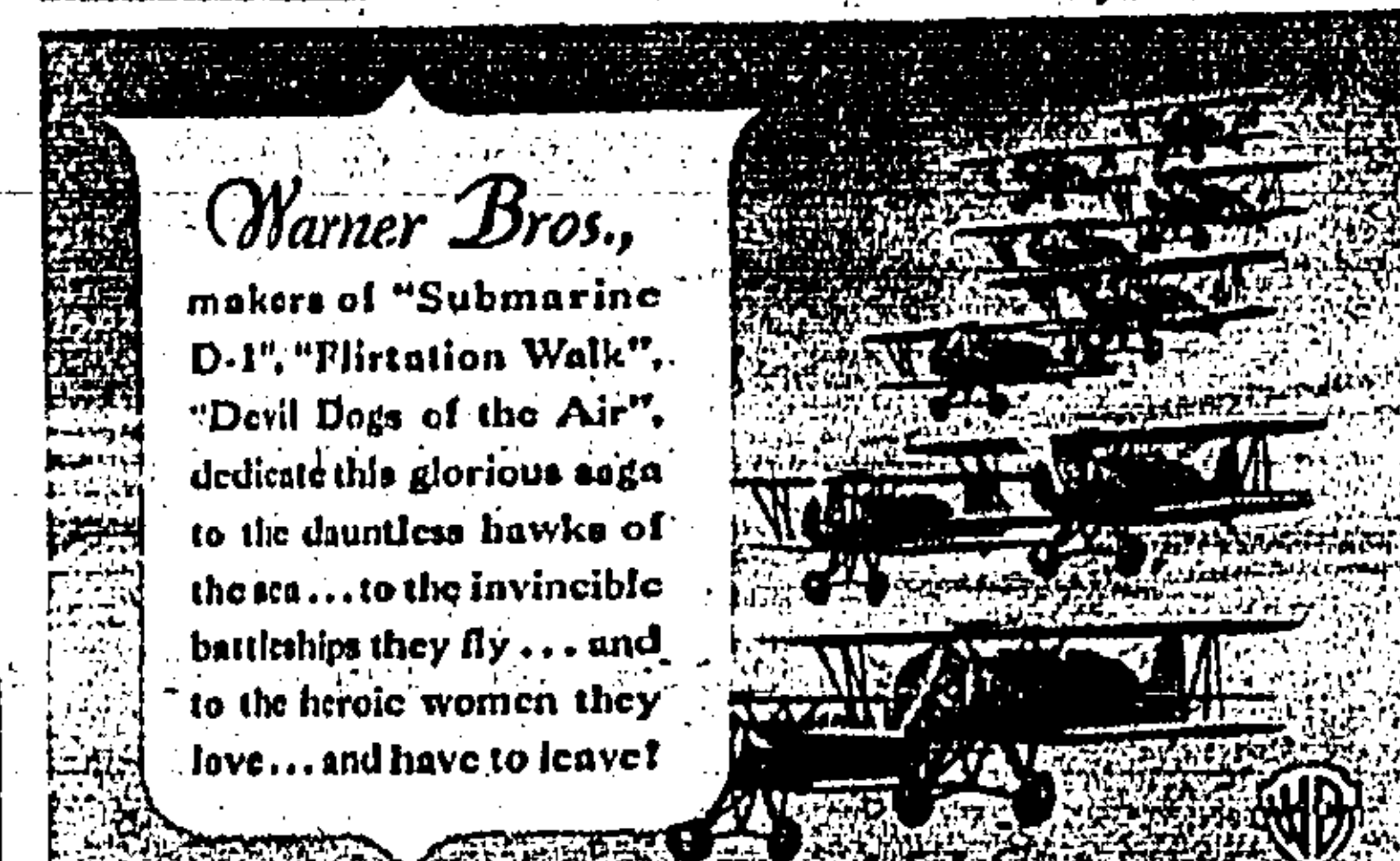
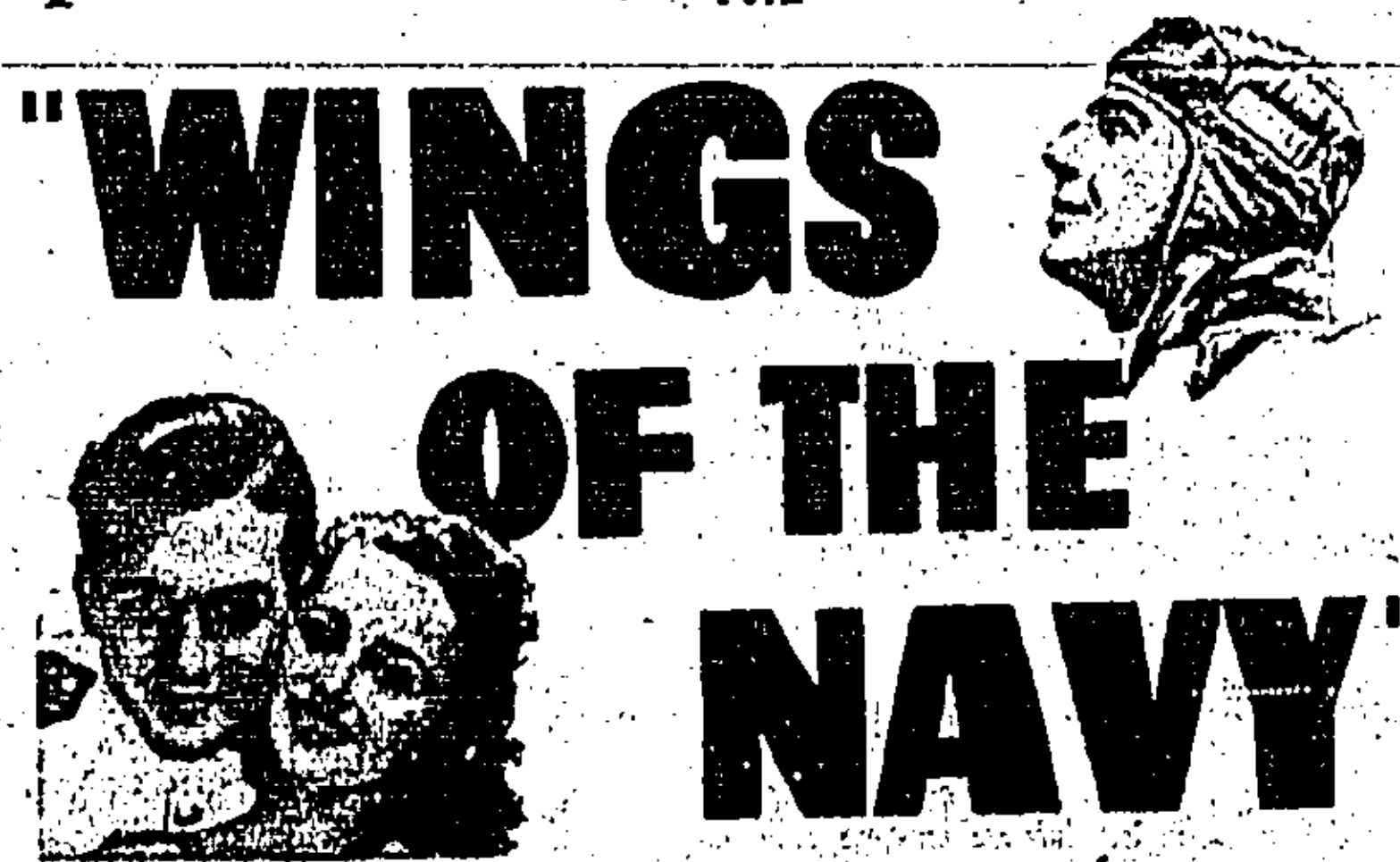
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HARD WORK TESTS

Linked Up With Diet Problem

EXPERIMENTS to discover the effect hard work has on men of various races and ages are at present being carried out by Dr. C. J. Oliveira, of the biochemistry department of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, in Singapore.

The particular type of hard work chosen in the biochemistry laboratory for the tests is pedalling a bicycle-engometer with a strap applied to the raised back wheel.

The work can be regulated to "light", "medium" or "hard" by means of weights attached to the strap which "brakes" the back wheel. The effect of the work is measured by the amount of oxygen burned during a minute of the exercise.

Sample Of Air

A mask is applied to the worker's face, and every time he exhales the air is carried into canvas bag.

A Chinese man who was doing "medium" work nearly filled the bag in the minute allowed.

The air was then taken away for analysis.

The two elements that are left in the air after it is breathed out are carbon dioxide and oxygen.

If a large quantity of oxygen is left, it shows that not much energy was required to accomplish the work. Less oxygen remaining means that more has been burned in the body to supply energy.

The object of these experiments is to find the calories required for various jobs for different classes of individuals.

The first requisite is to find the amount of oxygen used up while lying down doing nothing. This is the basal metabolism of the subject.

Tamil Gardener

Experiments carried out on a Tamil gardener showed that as soon as he started doing any kind of work his metabolism immediately more than doubled, and when he did such hard work of scrubbing floor or mowing grass his metabolism was over seven times the basal.

When the experiments are com-

14, HE WAS A DETECTIVE

TWO young men recently gave 14-years-old Stanley Bignall, of Gullford-street, W.C., the chance he always wanted.

For years, Stanley has pored over detective stories. One afternoon he played at being a real live detective.

His mother, Mrs. Bignall, manager of a hotel, asked him to get her some change from one of the gas meters.

Stanley found one of the hotel guests bending over it.

This "guest" had arrived a fortnight previously with his brother.

CLUES!

A significant thing about both of them was that every article of their clothing was brand new.

Young Stanley, thinking of this, checked up on the gas meter change as soon as the young man's back was turned.

He found two other meters had been tampered with. His mother posted a maid to guard the front door, and asked the brothers to come into her barred-window room in the basement, locked them in, and imagined the men were "safe."

She sent Stanley for a constable and telephoned for a detective. This took her about three minutes.

By this time a policeman had arrived with Stanley. But the men had gone.

WALL SCALED

One of the bars of the window, forgotten by Mrs. Bignall, was missing. Policemen, arriving during the next few minutes, formed a cordon, but the men were not found.

They are believed to have scaled a 15ft. wall from the basement yard into an adjoining empty hotel.

CAPITAL IN BORDEAUX

New York, June 14.

The Columbia Broadcasting Service has intercepted a B.B.C. announcement that the French Government has fled from Tours to Bordeaux.—United Press.

It is hoped to be able to determine exactly the food requirements of various classes and races in Malaya and how they compare with those of other parts of the world.

The average basal metabolism of Malaya is 37.5 according to tests, that of other parts of the world average 37.6, so Malaya is for all practical purposes the same.

The biochemistry department is now trying to prove this by means of the experiments being carried out.

Egypt's ruler, King Farouk, presents new flag to officer of military school at Cairo. Passed by Egyptian censor. Egypt has been rapidly perfecting her defence forces in frequent manoeuvres, as Mediterranean becomes the New War theatre.

Winston Finds His "Shadow" Again

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has got back his "shadow"—Inspector W. H. Thompson, of the Special Branch of Scotland-yard—after a lapse of more than ten years.

Thompson had retired from the police force, but he rejoined for the war, and was asked for again by the Premier to act as his personal detective.

In future, wherever Mr. Churchill goes—by air, ship or car—he will be accompanied by this tall, clean-shaven man, who looks like a schoolmaster.

They first came together more than twenty years ago, when Inspector Thompson was detailed to act temporarily as bodyguard to Mr. Churchill while he was a member of the Government. The temporary job turned out to be a nine-year affair.

Inspector Thompson says of his master: "He is a man of tremendous courage. He would face anything without fear. He has the heart of a lion."

When Mr. Churchill left Government office Thompson became guard to Mr. J. H. Thomas, then Dominions Secretary. They went fishing off Brighton one afternoon, and the engine of their motor-boat broke down.

After bailing for hours, Thompson managed to attract the attention of rescuers, and they were towed in by Sheeham lifeboat.

TANGIER OCCUPIED

Madrid, June 14.

Spain had sent 1,200 Spanish Moroccan troops to occupy Tangier in order to guarantee the neutrality of the Tangier International Zone.

The occupation was carried out in agreement with the international authorities.—Reuter.

BANK NOTICES

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R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

Britain Rushes Aid

London, June 14.

Britain's dispatch of troops, planes, tanks, and munitions has developed into a race against time to save France. The proclamation of Paris as a free city indicated that the German occupation was a matter of hours, but it is expected that reinforced lines will be established to the south of the city at the same time other troops will seek to thwart the German attempt to turn the Maginot Line at the north-western terminus.

Observers said there was still no sign of a slackening of the German advance, while the defenders, though exhausted, were fighting relentlessly.

War correspondents of this morning's newspapers with the French Army wrote that the endless supply of German effectives was now beginning to tell. The fact is that the French army is very tired. Many of the French divisions have not been relieved in 10 days' constant fighting while covering an eight-mile retreat. The Times reports: "It is impossible to count any notable flagging just yet."

Air Marshal Sir Philip Jourbert broadcast a prediction that the German invasion of Britain might come soon.

"If it does take place and the Germans launch a combined sea and air attack against England it is unlikely that they will prevent all German troops from reaching our shores," he said.—United Press.

Evacuation Plan

Children May Be Sent To America

London, June 14.

A small unofficial committee formed by the Commons members, Major Brathwaite, Col. Wedgwood, and Mr. J. R. Robinson, is considering a scheme for the removal of 100,000 children from Britain to the United States for the duration of the war.

In the course of the evacuation debate in the Commons, Major Brathwaite said the committee, which had American connections, had received offers from hundreds of thousands in the United States, coupled with millions of dollars, for the support on arrival there of large numbers of children.

The committee felt it would be better if the children went to America than the Dominions, because in the Dominions the men of the family would probably be away on service and the incomes would be reduced owing to the war effort.—Reuter.

Girls' and Boys' Corner

1. **R** **A** **C** **I** **N**

2. **ADD THIS UP—**

3. **ADD THIS UP—**

4. **ADD THIS UP—**

This is all my own work

Name

Address

Age

DEAR KIDDIES,

Lots of entries for last week's colouring competition. Most of the colouring work was very well done and it took me some time to pick out the winning entries.

The prize-winners this week are:—
Robert Holmes (aged 11½), 127, Parkes Street, 1st Floor.
Alan Dobbs (aged 10), Harbour View Hotel.
Hona Horden (aged 6½), 17, Homunlin Hill, Kowloon.

Coupons have been sent to Robert, Allan and Hona. I want you to bring these coupons to the "Hong-kong Telegraph" offices in Wyndham Street. They will then be exchanged for money prizes.

Specially commended for excellent work are the following:—
Senior: Hazel Schuler, William Chan, Marie Pomeroy, Daniel Tsang, Suno de Silva, Norman Hellewick, John Jan, Mary Grace Ancho, S. S. Bux, George Wong, Wong Chun-loong, Joan Taylor, Fung Fung-chan.

Intermediates: Frederick Medina, Armando Luz, Ronald Chan, Joan Andrews, John Hardoon, Lillian Ignat, David Ascho, Margaret Boll, Anthony Cuthbert, G. Omar.

Juniors: Henry Litton, Gwynne Wu, Janice Chan, Margaret Kloss, Irene Yuen, Sylvia Wu, June McMahon, Yu Yue-kai, Gafar Bux, Coralle Wolfe.

This week, kiddies, I want you to study the above picture very closely. Fairy tale characters are hidden in these sets of pictures. When you have found the four characters write them down neatly in a list. Fill in the name, age and address coupon and send your entries to Uncle Eddie, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Wyndham Street.

The competition closes at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. Three prizes will again be given—one for the best entry in each age section.

All the best of luck, kiddies.

Uncle Eddie

EXTRA! EXTRA!

TO-DAY

AT THE QUEEN'S

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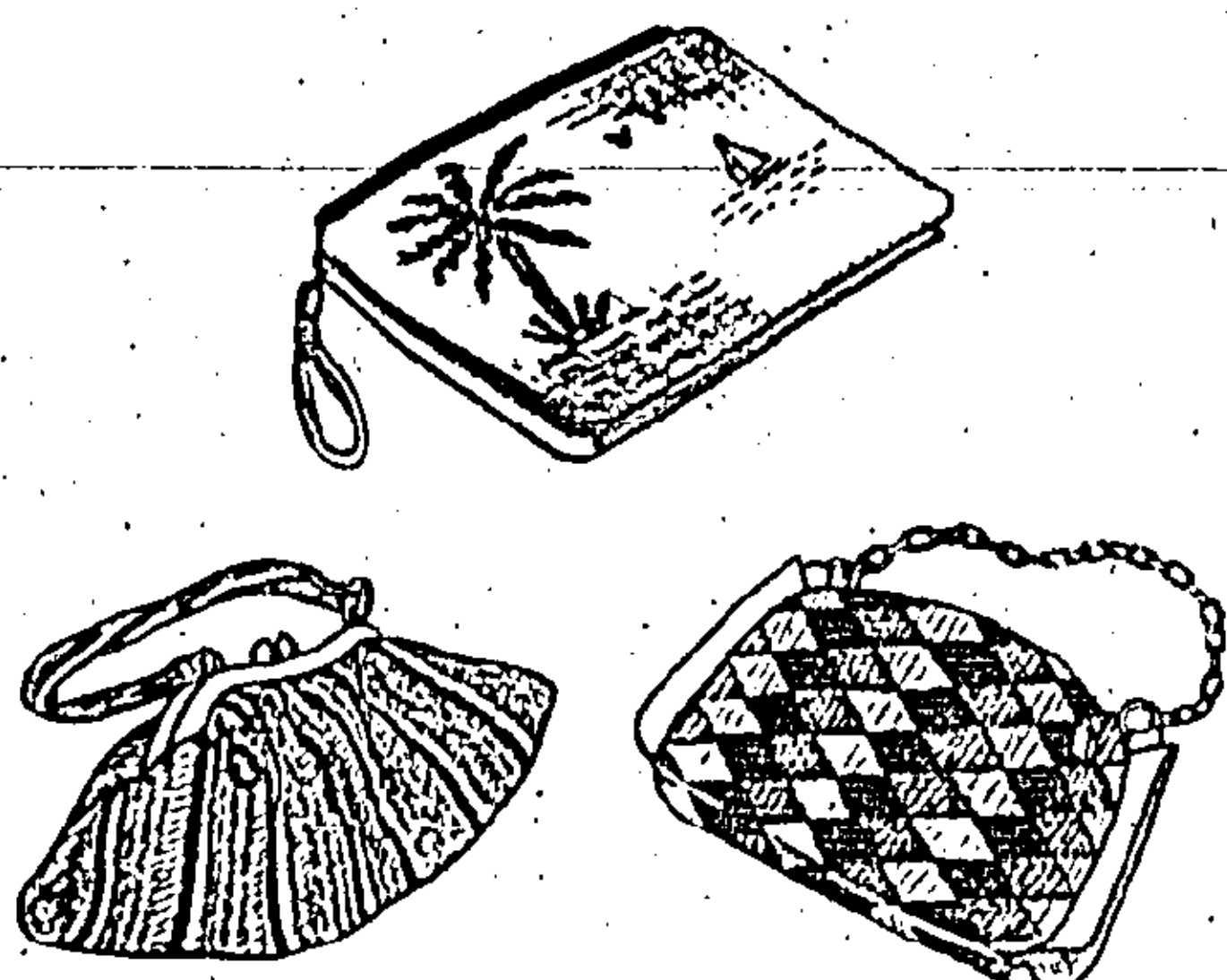
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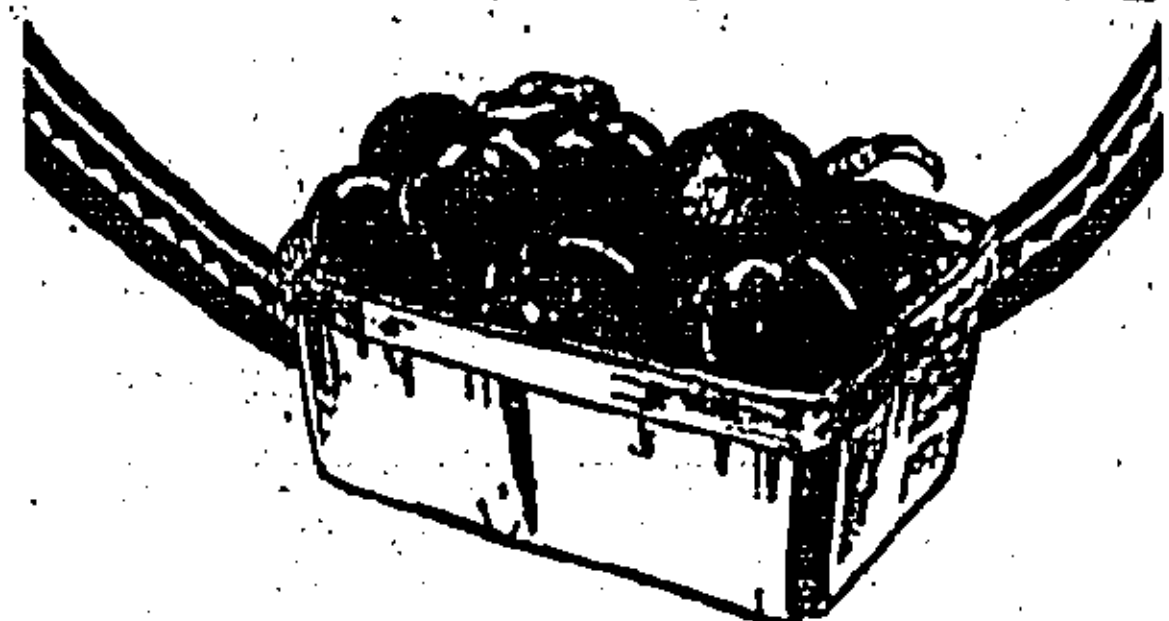


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CURRENT COMMENT . . . By Scrutineer

ITALY has joined in the war against the Allies in a manner and at a time which does not redound to her honour.

Mussolini seeks to plunge the stiletto into the back of France.

It is the last possible act of treachery in this war. There can be no further attempts of this nature for the nations that remain outside of the dictator systems are hardly capable of sinking to the depths of infamy with which we are now so familiar.

Italy has given guarantees to the Balkan states in order that she might concentrate her forces along the Riviera knowing full well that in the event of the collapse of France, Yugo-Slavia would be in no position to resist Italian claims to the coast of Dalmatia.

It is astonishing how each nation in Europe has had similar assurances from Germany and has regretted that any reliance was placed on them. So it will be with Yugo-Slavia and Greece. It is something to be relieved of the flamboyant speeches of Mussolini and to know that now the guns will speak instead of him.

THE fleets and army which he has kept immobilised in the Near East and in the Mediterranean will now be active instead of passive.

Italy's Risks

It will be necessary for Mussolini to secure a speedy victory, if he is to maintain the martial spirit which he has so assiduously built up, for the Italian people are far more temperamental than other nations.

But apart from this psychological need, there is the necessity for supplies which Italy must draw from foreign countries.

A war lasting over the winter would be disastrous, for Italy has only the supplies she has stored up in preparation for this war. When they are exhausted, then internal trouble must inevitably follow.

While Italian air power will undoubtedly do considerable damage in the Mediterranean, ultimately sea power must prevail for even Europe is not a self-contained economic unit, much less Italy.

Rubber and oil, to mention only two commodities, are necessary to modern warfare, as are chrome, coal, copper, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, nickel, tin, and tungsten; but Italy does not possess these things, and should the war last beyond the time when her present stock of supplies is exhausted, she will be in serious difficulties.

Her guarantee to the Balkans is, from that point of view, understandable for she hopes to get some of these materials from stocks kept in the states in Central Europe.

What of Turkey?

The next question is what will be the reaction of Turkey to this declaration of war?

In 1911 Italy addressed an ultimatum to Turkey, requiring her consent to an Italian occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica in North Africa, now the Italian colony of Libya. As Italy had sea power and Turkey practically none, she had no difficulty in defeating Turkey and getting control of these lands. The policy of every nation is continuous and Turkey must regard the present declaration of war by Italy as an opportunity for recovering that which she feels was unjustly taken from her.

Whatever criticism has been levelled against the Turks, want of courage and soldierly qualities are never mentioned, for everyone

agrees that they are present to a far greater extent in the Turks than among the Italians.

In fact the reason for Italy's bellicose attitude since the last war is due to the consciousness of military inferiority. It is reaction from the last war.

Cheap Victories

Mussolini's bombastic and truculent speeches reveal this state of mind quite clearly, while the opportunities he has always sought to win cheap victories merely confirm this diagnosis.

He took 40,000 men, a huge air force, and poison gas, to conquer Abyssinia. The size of the army was a joke among military experts. The disaster at Adowa was too vivid a memory to permit of another failure.

More recently Caporetto and Guadalajara are two names that reveal an inherent tendency of the Italian to become panicky. Turkey has no record of that character.

Italy even if she comes successfully out of this campaign, which God forbid, cannot hold her head up among nations. Her psychological and moral state of inferiority will be even more pronounced.

Her King publicly stated that so long as he was King he would never go to war with France. He seems to have perjured himself.

The Roman Catholic Church through Cardinal Hinsley, has definitely dissociated English Catholics from this sinister and despicable act of treachery, and the Pope himself has not concealed his disapproval of a course of action which strengthens the forces of evil in Europe.

France Fights On

Reaching a height of heroism, of which the Fascists are incapable, France, bleeding and devastated, fights on.

France, which has enriched the world in a way the Nazis or the Fascists could never hope, struggles with heartrending effort to defend what she holds dear.

At least she preserves her soul, while Mussolini stabs her body and in doing so loses his own soul and that of Italy.

We might, of course, be accused of exaggeration and, naturally, of bias in thus branding Mussolini, were it not for the fact that the people of the United States are practically unanimous in endorsing this view.

American Opinion

Nothing has done so much to consolidate American opinion, and elicit that form of sympathy which is of practical value.

Funds for Italy cannot be collected in the United States. Munitions, aeroplanes, tanks and every kind of military equipment are now being speeded up for the Allies.

America has one aim, an undivided aim, and that is the destruction of Fascism and its equally repulsive offspring, Nazi-ism.

President Roosevelt has the whole nation behind him in his violent condemnation of these political abortions which are so perfectly epitomised in the character of these two dictators.

Of the two at the moment, Mussolini is the more execrated for his crime is the foulest and blackest. He set Hitler the example in seizing power. He now aims in the eyes of America once more asserts his superiority over all others in committing a crime, the magnitude and malignity of which throws every other one into the shade and makes every criminal in history almost innocent and lovable by comparison.

Stab and Retire

Italy's method of warfare is of the stiletto type.

She will make great use of her air force, of her submarines and her fast coastal motor boats.

She will elab and retire, but it is evident that such methods of fighting cannot give control over land or sea.

The British battleship has not yet been driven off the ocean. Its range and power are so great that the Italian merchant fleet, like the German, has already ceased to exist, and, of course, the Allies also possess the fast striking units.

It looks as though this war, which will last a long time, will be finally decided not on the land, but by the nation that has sea power and, therefore, controls the ocean routes. With the Allied forces already in position in the Near East, for land, sea and air warfare, the Allies can await the issue of the struggle with Italy with full confidence of victory.

Not A Weakness

The departure of the Allied forces from Narvik was not so much a measure of weakness in Norway as a necessary step which had to be taken in order to increase our strength in France.

The loss of the Glorious is one of those incidents which must occur in every war. The aircraft carrier is not heavily armoured and is more vulnerable from air and sea forces than other naval craft.

Cripps In Moscow

The arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow, as British Ambassador reflects the change in the diplomatic situation.

Russia thought she had gained certain strategical advantages when she came to terms with Germany and got possession of the eastern part of the Baltic, but now that Germany has got control of Denmark, those advantages have been neutralised.

Just as the Russian alliance with France was worth 50 or 60 divisions to the French, so in the case of the war of Russia with Germany, the same alliance would have been of equal value to the Russians.

In the present crisis, France is without that valuable assistance and Russia must now be wondering what will happen to her in the absence of similar forces in a future war with Germany.

Access Cut Off

With the whole northern and eastern coast of the mainland of Europe in possession of Germany, Russia's access to the outer oceans is cut off.

Her exports from the Baltic ports will depend on the goodwill of Germany, difficult to see where Russian and German interests coincide and do not clash.

A victory for Germany cannot possibly be in Stalin's interest. There seems to be a good deal of scope for Sir Stafford Cripps in this area of diplomacy, especially if he can reconcile Turkish and Russian views, which in any case, are closer than they were before.

Franco's Role

The Spaniards have adopted the role of non-belligerency—a more definite position will depend on the fortunes of the present war.

The bait the Italians and Germans offer is Gibraltar, but the brake is the internal condition of Spain—its disunity and poverty. The civil war was won by Franco with the aid of Mussolini, and without that aid he could not have gained the upper hand.

In other words, a considerable section of the nation has been embittered, though it is without any voice at the moment, but it might well reassert itself if an opportunity occurred.



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General Pictorial: Land and Seascapes; Architecture: Street Scenes, etc.

1st. Silver Cup, 2nd. \$30. 3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50.

SECTION TWO

Portraits: Informal Close-ups: Human Studies.

1st. Silver Cup, 2nd. \$30. 3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50.

SECTION THREE

Still Life and Table Top Studies.

1st. Silver Cup, 2nd. \$30. 3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50.

SECTION FOUR

(Craftsmen's Section)

The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.

1st. Silver Cup, 2nd. \$30. 3rd. \$20. 4th. \$12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm to the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be of only white or cream, sizes:—10x12, 15x20.
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph, and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Hongkong offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

SECTION

NAME

ADDRESS

Please use black letters and paste this on back of each entry in Sections 1, 2 and 3.

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An absorbing drama of two sides of a man's life,
a famous violinist who leaves his wife in a second
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A MAN DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO LOVES!



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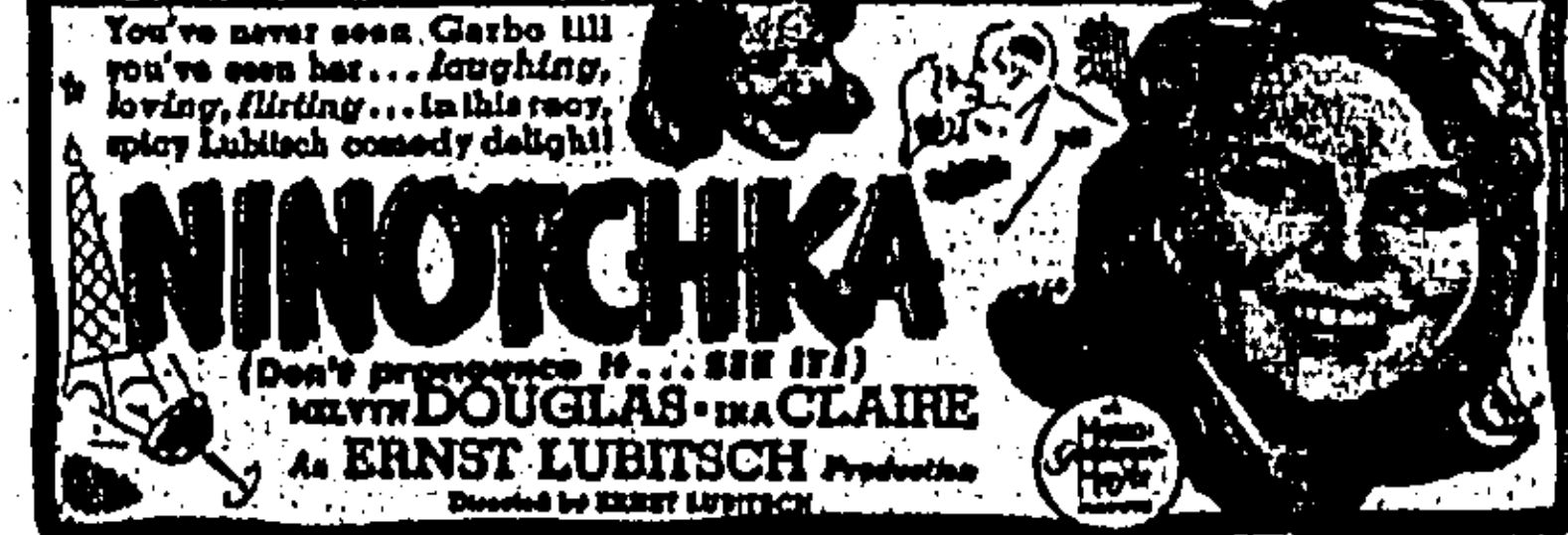
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LATE NEWS

Hitler May Start Peace Offensive

LONDON, June 14 (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Nicholson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, speaking at Leicester, said:
"It may be that within the next few days Hitler may launch his peace offensive, and will assure the peoples of France and Great Britain that he has no desire to subjugate their countries, but that all he desires is their complete disarmament."

"He will say to us that we may keep our Empire (apart from such colonies as he may desire for himself) but that we must abandon our free democratic institutions and accept a government nominated from Berlin, and at the same time to surrender our fleet to Germany and Italy."

We Shall Become Slaves
"The moment that he obtains our fleet, he will sweep upon London and from there will slowly and carefully and thoroughly stamp out our liberties and reduce our working people to the level of slaves."

After praising the amazing fighting qualities of the French troops, Mr. Nicholson said: "There must come a moment when the German armoured divisions will break down from lack of petrol and lubricants, and when their men will drop from fatigue."

It might well be that the moment of exhaustion will come as the French hold them south of Paris, entrenching themselves until our own army and equipment can come to their assistance.

At such a moment as this, defeatism becomes a triumph. It was not wise or necessary to think only of northern France.

"It will not be upon the dry land of Europe that this war will be won. It will be upon the seas and in the air and in the distant continents, so soon as the unlimited resources of the British Empire and the Americas can be mobilised to turn the scale," said Mr. Nicholson.

Struck In Face By Robber

Mrs. Patterson, of No. 3, Saiwan Terrace, has reported to the Police that her hand-bag was snatched from her last night.

About 7.50 p.m. she was walking up the pathway leading to the terrace. She was carrying a soft rattan hand-bag.

A Chinese was walking down the pathway and when he met Mrs. Patterson he struck her in the face with his fist and knocked her to the ground.

The Chinese then snatched the bag and ran down the pathway towards King's Road.

The bag contained two \$10 bills as well as a number of sundries such as a powder compact etc. The bag and contents are valued at \$124.

Mrs. Patterson has stated to the Police that the robber was between 30 to 35 years of age and was dressed in black.

Japan And D.E.I.

SHANGHAI, June 15 (UP).—The fall of Paris is expected to hasten Tokyo's decision whether or not to take advantage of America's pre-occupation in Europe by a new move to the south.

It is believed the prospect of an American embargo of war supplies will strengthen the position of the Tokyo clique urging the occupation of the Dutch East Indies.

Observers here point out that the Japanese press is very cool towards a rapprochement with America and is centring attention on alleged anti-Japanese incidents and alleged Allied plots in the East Indies.

Selenga Release

LONDON, June 14 (UP).—It is understood that an agreement is near for the release of the Russian freighters Selenga and Mayakovsky from Indo-China after buying part of cargo.

It is also expected that the Norwegian ship Norbryn, which was detained at Port Victoria, will be allowed to resume her journey to Vladivostok.

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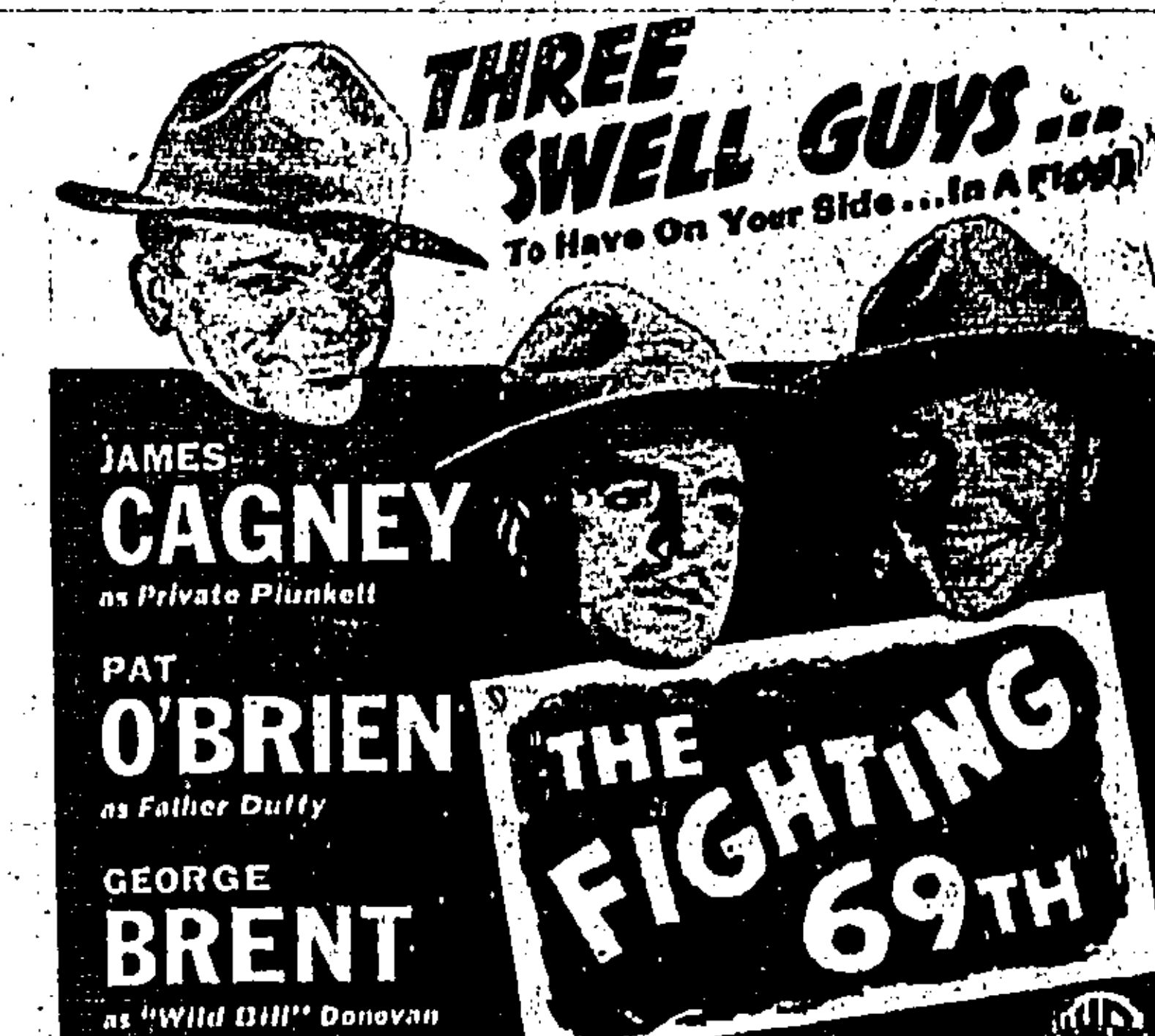
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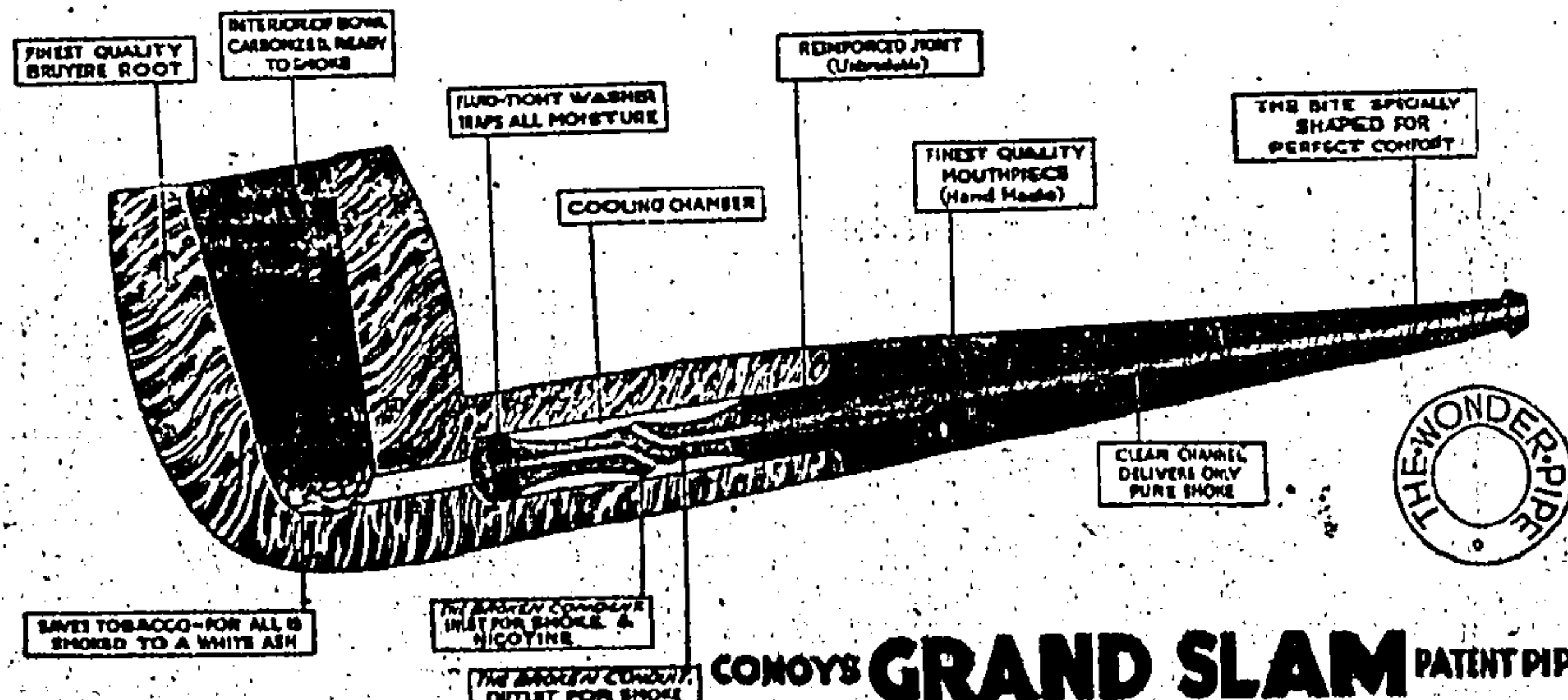
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